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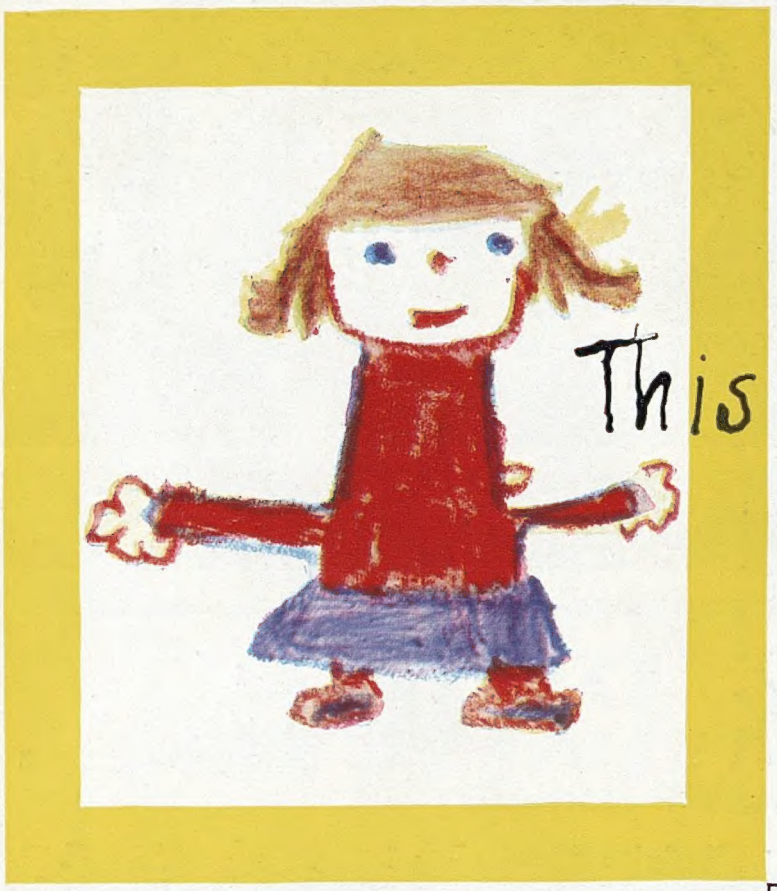

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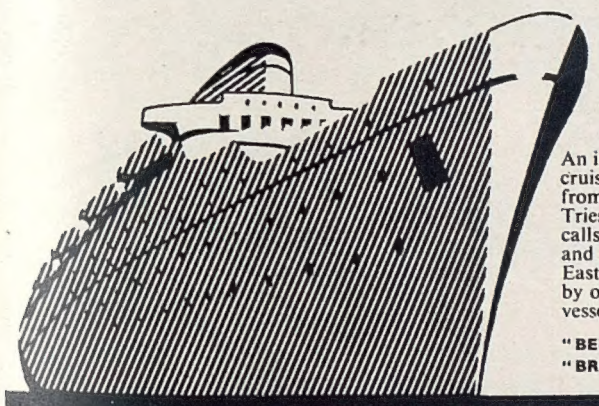

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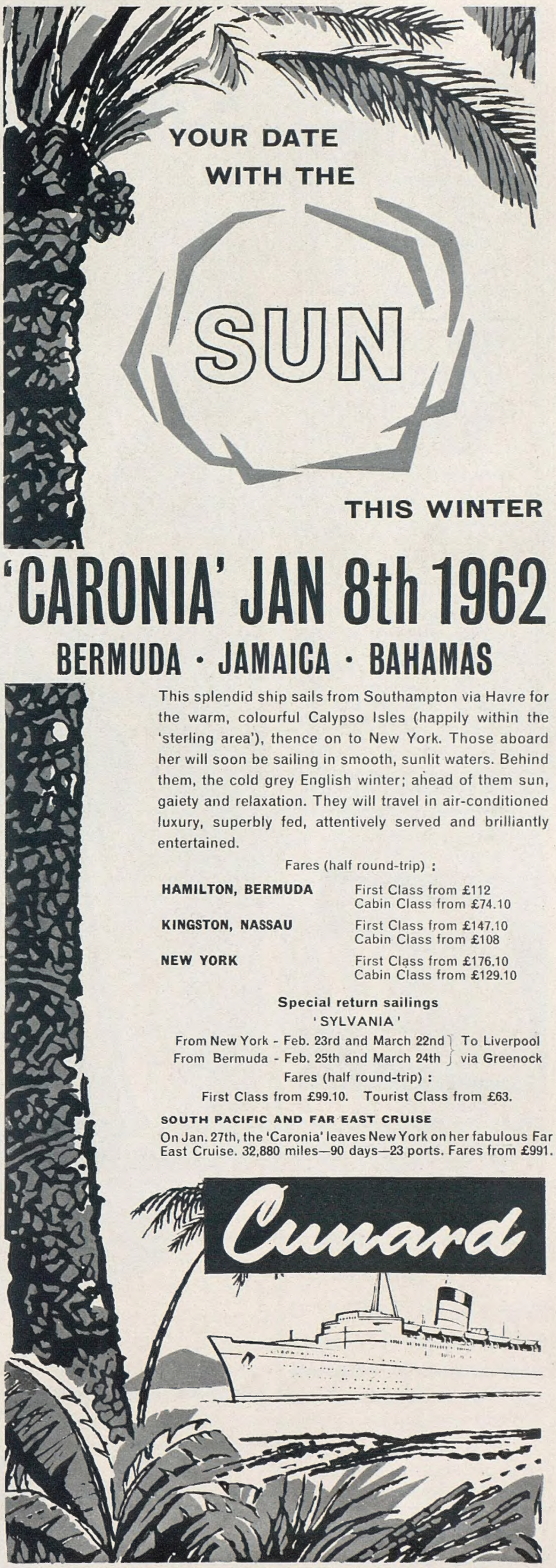

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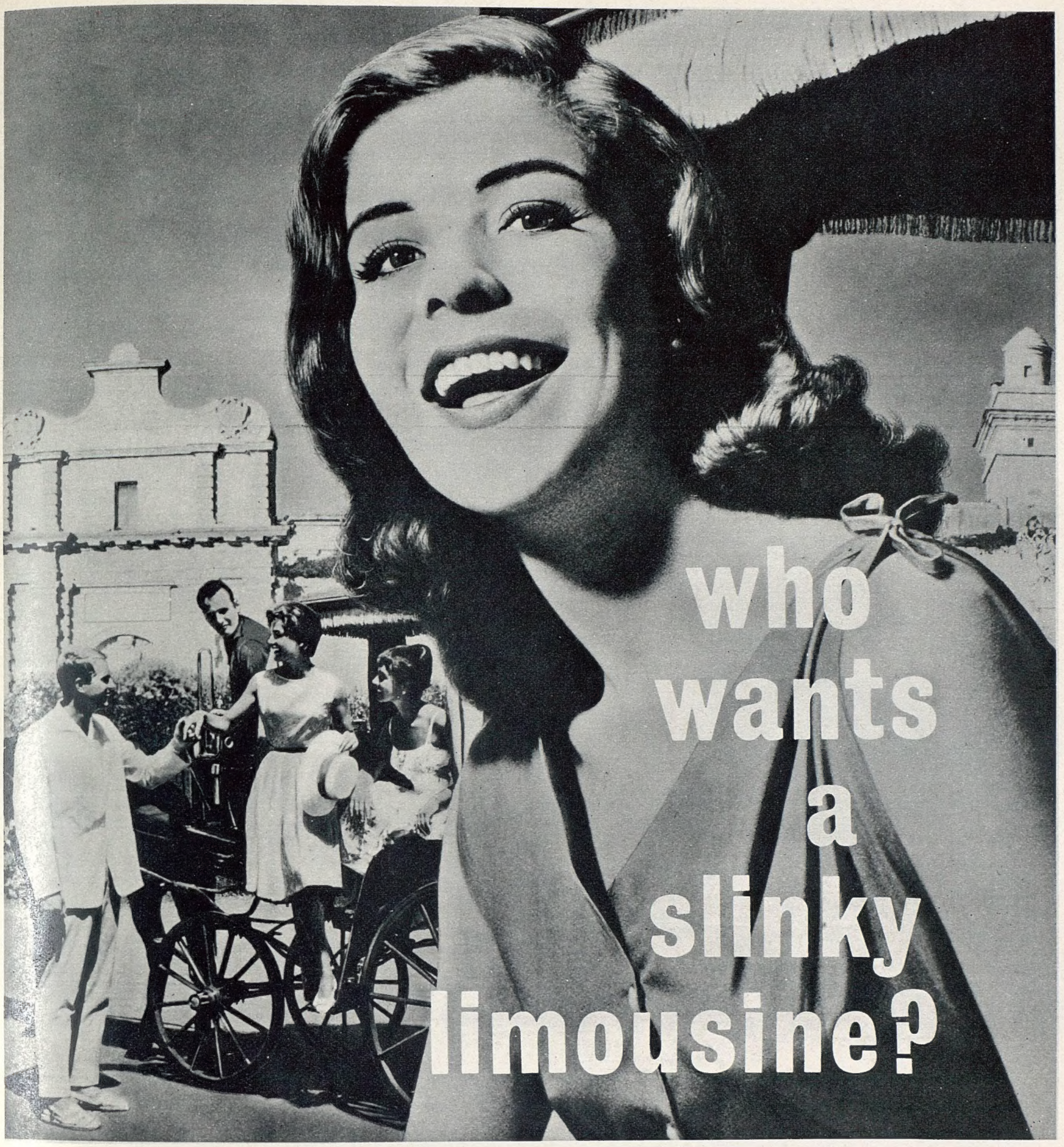

Malta

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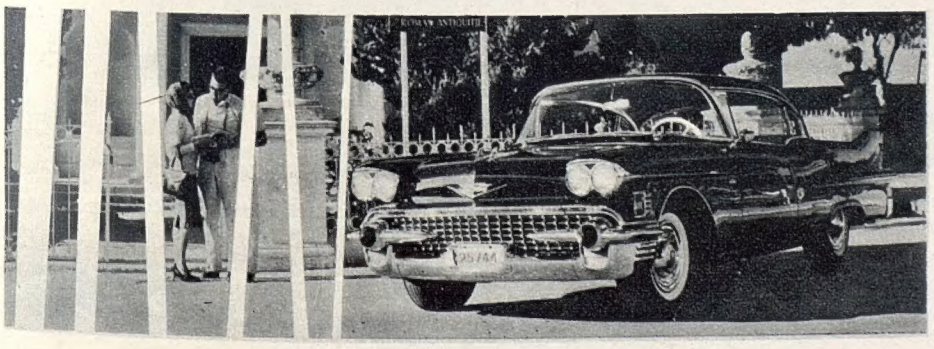

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Volume CCXLVI No. 3195

THE SPHERE

LONDON, August 26, 1961

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AMERICA PLEDGES BERLIN

Mr. Lyndon Johnson, the American Vice-President, makes a statement in Bonn on his arrival on his way to West Berlin. With him is Dr. Adenauer. Mr. Johnson said he had come " without any spirit of belligerence but in a spirit of solemn warning " to the Soviet Union. Later in the day when he reached Berlin he delivered a special message from the President to assure the West Berliners that " your friends will never forget their obligations." The Vice-President added that the decision to reinforce the U.S. troops in the West Sector was a measure of their determination to defend " this gallant city." He went on to take the salute from the 1,500-strong U.S. battle group which had just arrived in the city. The men with their weapons and vehicles had passed from Helmstedt through the Eastern Zone without incident, although Moscow radio described the reinforcement of the U.S. Berlin garrison as " new provocation "

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THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN SCOTLAND

Holidaymakers and residents line the quayside to welcome the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their arrival from the *Britannia* at Macduff, in Banffshire, at the start of the Royal tour of the counties of Banff, Moray and Nairn. It was the first time a reigning monarch had visited Macduff. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were welcomed by Mr. John Maclay, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Sir George Abercrombie, Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire. After a day-long motor tour, the Royal couple went to Balmoral. There they joined other members of the Royal Family on the evening before Princess Anne's birthday celebrations

HOLIDAY IN MONACO

Princess Grace of Monaco, with her children, Prince Albert and Princess Caroline, are surrounded by well-wishers as they walk through the tiny village of Peille, near Monaco. They paid a holiday visit to the village which had named its public square after the young Prince

Below right: The British Consul-General in Munich, Mr. A. S. Halford, lays a wreath at the memorial in Blenheim, West Germany, in honour of the soldiers who lost their lives in the Duke of Marlborough's famous victory there in 1704. In the background is a guard of honour of West German troops. Present at the ceremony was a detachment of the South Wales Borderers

COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM

LORD HAILSHAM ON HOLIDAY IN SWITZERLAND

Far right: Lord Hailsham, Lord President of the Council and the Minister for Science, and his son, Douglas, are seen on the Jungfraujoch peak in the Bernese Oberland. In the background is the Aletsch glacier. Lord Hailsham has been spending a climbing holiday in Switzerland

Below: In fine weather at the opening of the grouse season, guns in Colonel F. W. R. Douglas's shoot make their way up a hill on Lochan Moor, Amulree, in Perthshire. **Below right:** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Christopher Soames, the Minister for Agriculture, walk across the Yorkshire Moors on their way to a grouse shoot. On the Prime Minister's right is his host, Lord Swinton. Later, Mr. Macmillan was to stay at Bolton Abbey as the guest of the Duke of Devonshire

THE "GLORIOUS TWELFTH"—GROUSE SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND

MR. MACMILLAN ON A GROUSE SHOOT IN YORKSHIRE

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

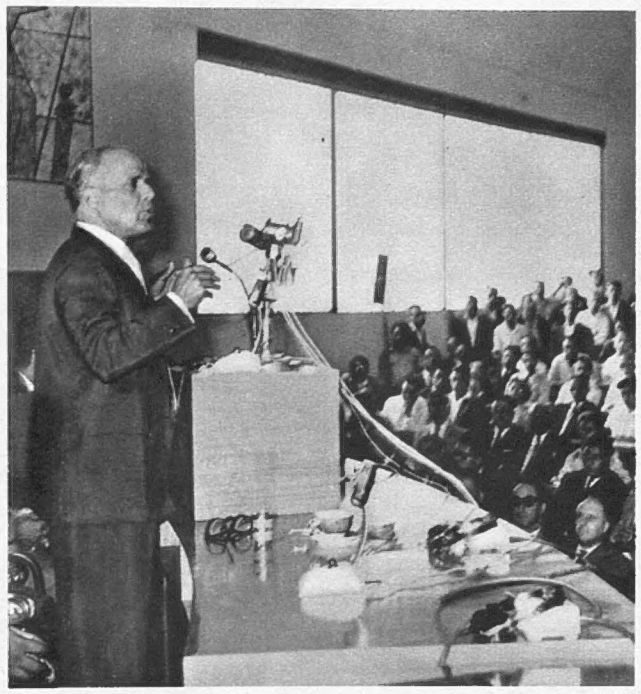
Mr. Ben-Zvi, the President of Israel, places his ballot paper in the box at a polling station in Jerusalem during the Israeli general election. The provisional results showed that the Mapai party of Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Prime Minister, had lost six seats in the Knesset (Parliament). With forty-one members it would still be the largest party in the legislature of 120 seats but Mr. Ben-Gurion was expected to have difficulties in forming a new coalition

A PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Far right: The *Moledet* lies at Nantes, in France, where she had been built for her owners, the Zim Navigation Company of Israel. She will go into service between Haifa and Marseilles

NEW LINER FOR ISRAEL

At a Press conference in the Tunisian Trade Union headquarters in Tunis, President Bourguiba describes attempts to find a solution to the problem of Bizerta. Last week, the French Foreign Ministry in Paris announced that the French Government had asked Tunisia to agree to open direct negotiations on the future of Bizerta



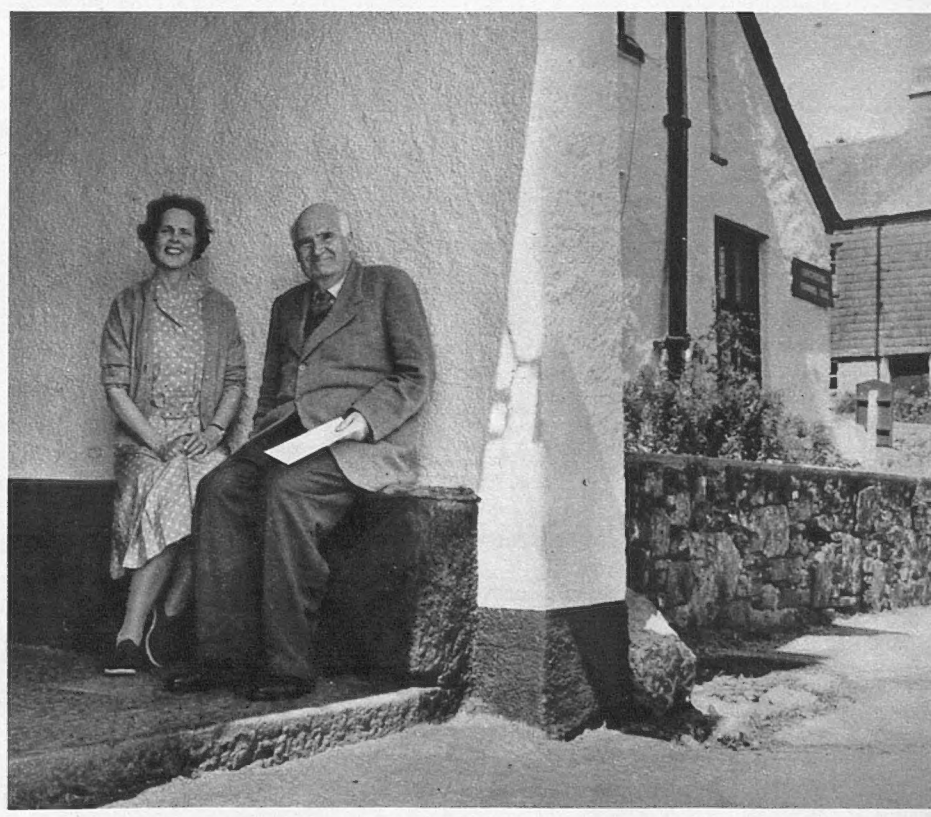
PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA SPEAKS IN TUNIS

Far right: A bulldozer clears obstructions across a jungle road as units of the Portuguese Army operate in the northern regions of Angola. The troops were advancing on the rebel centre of Nambuangongo. According to reports from Lisbon, there were hopes for the pacification of the northern area of Angola, with the destruction of rebel bases. Portuguese troops have been making forced marches through the jungle and elephant grass against guerillas

PORTUGUESE TROOPS IN NORTHERN ANGOLA

THE POPE AT HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE

Pope John XXIII blesses onlookers as he walks to the entrance of his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo. With him is Cardinal Agagianian. His Holiness had just celebrated Mass in the parish church of the town of Castel Gandolfo



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ON HOLIDAY

Right: Dr. and Mrs. Ramsey sit in the porch of the Old Church House Inn at Holne, near Newton Abbot, in Devonshire. The Archbishop and his wife had arrived for a holiday in the area and hoped to spend much time walking

POWER BOATS RACE FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT

Diesel Huntsman (No. 27), Great Britain, driven by Mr. Charles Currey (extreme left), leads at the start of the 1961 International Power Boat Race sponsored by the *Daily Express*, from Cowes to Torquay. No. 16 in the centre is the Italian entry *A'Speranziella*. In the foreground are No. 88, *Glass Moppie*, U.S.A., the favourite, and (right foreground) *Huntsman No. 8*. owned and driven by Mr. W. Butlin. The winner was Mr. T. Sopwith, Great Britain, in *Thunderbolt* averaging 25 m.p.h.

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

At Balmoral Castle, the Queen inspects the 3rd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders (T.A.), at her presentation of new Colours to the Battalion. Also present were the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother who had arrived earlier to join the Royal Family on holiday at Balmoral

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL CASTLE

Far right: Members of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society perform a reel in "An Edinburgh Fancy, 1961" a programme of Scottish song, dance and verse one of the opening events of the Edinburgh Festival. The customary procession to St. Giles' Cathedral for the service opening of praise took place last Sunday afternoon

OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Mr. Mikoyan, Soviet First Deputy Premier, visits Tokyo Tower, one of the Japanese capital's most prominent landmarks. He was on a nine-day stay in Japan, to discuss trade between the two countries. The Japanese Government issued an unprecedented formal statement describing Mr. Mikoyan's warnings that the presence of U.S. bases in Japan could involve the country in war as an attempt at interference in Japanese affairs

MR. MIKOYAN'S "GOODWILL" VISIT TO JAPAN

Far right: Soldiers guard the Burmese Parliament Building in Rangoon. There were fears that there would be hostile demonstrations in the city on the introduction by U Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister, of a Bill to make Buddhism the State religion. The amendment was passed last weekend. The 1948 Burmese Constitution recognised that Buddhism was practised by the great majority in Burma

BUDDHISM BECOMES BURMA'S STATE RELIGION

NEWS SUMMARY

Charges and counter-charges over Berlin; new Russian offensive against Persia?; racial trouble in Britain; continued violence in Northern Rhodesia; epidemic and earthquake in Far East

During the first week of the crisis over **Berlin,** Britain, the United States and France delivered very stiff notes to Russia protesting against the illegality of the East German government's action in closing the frontier between the East and West sectors of Berlin. The notes placed the responsibility for the border closure fairly and squarely upon the Soviet Government and accused it of "particularly serious violation" of the quadripartite agreements of 1949. Within forty-eight hours Russia had replied to the notes. It was alleged in violent terms that the West was using West Berlin as a base for "incendiary, slanderous propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union, East Germany and other Socialist states." However in the West it was remarked that the "East German protective measures" were referred to as "temporary." Early this week it was believed Western moves might be made soon towards first steps in East-West negotiations, possibly in the form of a Foreign Ministers' meeting after the West German elections next month. From **Delhi,** it was reported that Mr. Nehru was prepared to mediate between Russia and the West.

The General Assembly of the United Nations was due to meet in special session last Tuesday in **New York** to consider Tunisia's complaint against France over Bizerta. France made it clear it intended to boycott the session. The Afro-Asian group of forty-five countries met several times before the session to decide on the wording of their support for Tunisia. Last weekend there were demonstrations in Tunis and in Bizerta. French troops and Tunisians were injured by flying stones and bottles. (See also picture of President Bourguiba, speaking in Tunis, on page 299.)

Allegations made by Russia that the Cento countries (Britain, Turkey, Persia, and Pakistan with the U.S.A. closely associated) were planning to devastate large areas of northern Persia and Pakistan as a "scorched earth" policy in the event of war against Russia were dismissed as "totally absurd" by the Persian Foreign Minister. Opinion in **Teheran** was that Russia might be planning a propaganda offensive to coincide with the Berlin Crisis.

Seven policemen were injured and some forty people arrested as result of racial disturbances in **Middlesbrough,** Yorkshire, during last week-end. The trouble began when an English youth was stabbed to death. An Arab from Aden was charged with the murder. Cafés and houses owned or occupied by coloured people were stoned or damaged. Stones were also thrown at police cars. On Sunday night the Chief Constable of Middlesbrough said that no coloured people had been arrested.

The annual report of the Trade Union Congress General Council was issued in **London** and will be presented and debated at the Annual T.U.C. Congress at Portsmouth from September 4 to 8. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's wage restraint measures were announced too late to be discussed in detail in the report and T.U.C. policy regarding them will presumably be formulated between now and the start of the Congress. One section of the report deals with proposals for co-ordination and extension of trade union education and another with strikes and shop stewards. The question of the Electrical Trades Union is to be the subject of a supplementary report to be drawn up this week. The bodies of thirty-three of the boys of Lanfranc School, Croydon, killed in the air crash near Stavanger, Norway, were buried in a mass grave in Croydon Cemetery last week.

The mass funeral at Croydon of thirty-three of the child victims of the Stavanger air tragedy

In **Northern Rhodesia** the disturbances in the Luapala and Northern Provinces continued last weekend. It was estimated that in two weeks 16 people had been killed and over 400 arrested. A passive resistance campaign in Luapala Province resulted in mass strikes in the townships and there were clashes between Africans and security forces. It was reported that reinforcements had been sent to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia, including a squadron of Canberra bombers. Most of the disturbances have resulted from the stand taken by Mr. Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party against Northern Rhodesia's new constitution.

At **Gatundu,** near Nairobi, where Jomo Kenyatta took up residence on his release (see page 305), mounted police, on Sunday, had to prevent an enthusiastic crowd of 25,000 people from breaking down the fence surrounding his home in their eagerness to see him. It was expected that the few remaining restrictions on Mr. Kenyatta's movements, maintained to protect him from over-eager crowds, would soon be removed.

The conference of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, at **Punta del Este,** in Uruguay, came to an end last week-end. Twenty Latin American nations signed the charter of President Kennedy's ten-year Alliance for Progress programme of aid. The Cuban delegate, Major Guevara, Minister of Industry, refused. During the conference, he repeatedly charged that the conference was political not economic in nature. The U.S. Government said that it would not aid the present regime in Cuba under the programme. Later, Major Guevara obtained an interview with President Frondizi of **Argentina.** News of their meeting in Buenos Aires caused great dissension. Leaders of the Argentinian armed forces are inimical to Dr. Castro's regime.

In **Washington,** President Kennedy's proposal to borrow over £3,000,000,000 for

Sir David Eccles, the Minister of Education, follows the Mayor of Croydon, Mrs. Kettle, at the funeral

foreign aid in the next five years was refused by the House of Representatives although passed by the Senate. (Aid to Latin America in the Alliance for progress comes under this Bill.) It was expected that a compromise measure would be worked out by a joint House and Senate Committee.

Cholera vaccine was sent during the week-end from Britain, Australia, India and Sarawak to **Hong Kong.** In an outbreak there three people had died and twenty more cases had been confirmed. The Hong Kong Government, which claimed that 1,000,000 inhabitants had been inoculated, had run out of vaccine. An epidemic of cholera in neighbouring South China is reported to have been spreading during the past weeks. No confirmation of this could be obtained from Peking.

An earthquake in Japan last Saturday killed eight persons and injured thirty-four. Houses in the **Gifu** area in central Japan were crushed by landslides. At a dam construction site several workmen were buried alive. Six others were said to be missing.

An East German armoured car and men of the East German People's Army block one of the entrances to the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin to keep the East-West border closed

DIVIDED BERLIN

A conversation over the barbed wire between two West Berliners (right) and a couple in East Berlin

Herr Willy Brandt, the Mayor of Berlin, addresses a vast pro

A Berlin civilian is refused permission to pass through the Brandenburg Gate. **Below right:** Jack-booted officers of the East German People's Army discuss the situation

lly of 300,000 people outside the Schoneberg City Hall in West Berlin

JOHN CONNELL

THE PRISON AND THE MIST

There are periods in human affairs—especially, I regret to say, in the field of international relations—in which events outrun comment. With a commentary such as mine, week by week in *The Sphere*, the exigencies of production demand that I hand my piece in some days before you read it. I have never been a great believer in the crystal ball technique in journalism. I can only trust to my own prudence and the mercy of providence, and hope that what I write now won't look too silly and too out of date on publication day.

This candid little homily on the mechanics of weekly journalism has been prompted—did you see the way I was heading ?—by the East German authorities' decision to shut off from their citizens the way of escape from East to West Berlin. A great deal may have happened by the time you read this; much happened last week in three or four days. The Communists' intentions over Berlin are a riddle wrapped in an enigma. We, all of us, move by guesses; our guesses are about the fate of Europe and North America; and they may be ludicrously and tragically wrong. For I am by no means the only writer, official or politician subjected, along with the ordinary citizen, to this vast hazard. The East German Communist dictatorship, clumsy and inefficient as it may be, has one talent: it knows how to keep a secret. It may not be able to get the crops in or run the factories, but it can, under a heavy security cloak, amass a considerable body of troops and police, and get them into position and into action in the few hours between midnight and dawn of a summer day.

The speed and thoroughness of the action in the early hours of Sunday August 13 shocked and dismayed refugees and would-be refugees from East Germany. On Saturday, and for many days before, the Westward stream had been increasing in volume; a steady trickle became a torrent, and suddenly the dam was built. Sunday was a day of hair-breadth escapes; down back alleys, over garden walls, swimming across a lake or a canal, some 400 desperate people slipped and stumbled to freedom. Suddenly and with a slightly mad, utterly German ferocity, Ulbricht and his colleagues set about making the clandestine escape routes impossible.

They had shown the world that their country was a prison, they would make the walls higher, they would double and redouble the guard, they would bring back meaning to the ugly, once familiar German phrase, " shot while trying to escape." None of the written or broadcast accounts, none of the pictures of the effects of the Communists' orders, was more significant or more heartbreaking than a photograph, published in *The Sphere* last week, of an elderly couple, heads bowed and shoulders hunched in abject misery, walking away from the barbed wire barricade and the surly, brutish young policemen with their tommy-guns, back to the prison.

Escapers to freedom—East German refugees in Marienfelde camp

Thus, less than twenty years ago, it is neither inapposite nor uncharitable to remind all Germans, whether in the Federal Republic or behind Ulbricht's prison gates, many another helpless, hopeless and quite blameless elderly couple walked to the trucks that were to carry them to the labour camps and the gas chambers. But to offer that reminder is not to gloat or to find any obscure, vengeful satisfaction. Innocent old Germans suffer just as innocent old Jews suffered. The pain and grief have a meaning and a purpose which it is difficult for the human mind or heart to comprehend; the outrage and the horror are obvious, real, to be resisted and in the end destroyed.

I think it is essential that we first should confront ourselves—before we go on to consider any other aspects of the Berlin crisis—with a realization of its tragic quality, in the strictest sense. We are witnesses of, and participants in, the working out of a tragedy. Half a century of moral decline has, to an extent which few of us dare admit, brutalized us all. We are savagely self-centred. We shrug off every kind of degraded and degenerate wickedness if it does not directly affect ourselves. Our consciences are withering away from lack of employment, and we are apt to expend our compassion, not on human suffering, but on dear little doggies that some naughty scientist sends off into space.

Conscience and compassion—quaintly old-fashioned concepts as they seem — begin to come into action if the observer strives to identify himself with the sufferer. If you can look at that photograph, taken, remember, from the free side of the barricade, and say " They might be my father and my mother," or " They might be, next year or the year after, my wife and myself," you begin to appreciate, first, the ruthless cruelty of the society which (in all its variations) we who call ourselves civilized have evolved for ourselves, and, second, the degree of human sorrow which the rulers of that society, for their own ends, impose on those who cannot defend themselves.

These are dangerous thoughts. To utter them in the prison of Eastern Germany is to offer yourself an invitation to the prison cell, the kicks in the groin, the floor-crawling and the cold-eyed interrogation which are " socialist re-education." Here, of course, we are not in gaol. We are just in a thick moral fog. The only risk that is run by giving expression to thoughts such as these is that of a courteously expostulatory telephone call: " I say, old boy, weren't you a bit emotional on that issue ? You know, what we want now is a constructive, rational, dispassionate approach. You will appreciate that, old boy, won't you ? One must take the wider perspective, mustn't one ? I mean, you do see, you are being the tiniest bit subjective, aren't you ? The Director-General's very anxious to have a word with you. . . I'm sure we could put you right on facts and figures. Well, it 's the facts you want, isn't it, old boy ? "

Frankly I prefer my bureaucracy with a wuffle rather than with a truncheon, and I admit I am fortunate to live in a society which submits to the wuffle and not to the truncheon. But for how long ? In modern conditions how long can the amiable wuffle survive, in competitive co-existence with not merely the truncheon, but the tommy-gun and the tank in the city street, and the whole of the rest of the apparatus of terror and enslavement just round the corner ?

The world is a vast Dartmoor, and a sizeable acreage of it is prison territory. In there, behind the walls, they have the foglights switched on; the gaolers are very scared of a mass uprising and a mass escape; they are suspicious, trigger-happy and vengeful. Outside we are wrapped in dark, cloying mist, through which aged bell-wethers, quite inadequately disguised as our political leaders, bleat and baa at us an endless succession of platitudes. The trouble about this juxtaposition is that the gaolers want to extend the prison and bring us in under their supervision, because they believe that it is a model gaol, and that to live and work inside it—with prison rations increasing and prison productivity rising and lots of nice little treats inside and perhaps outings for good-conduct prisoners if and when the mist lifts on the moor—is the highest of human (or sheepish) aspirations. Now we outside prefer our mist; we know it is not a perfect state of affairs; but somewhere beyond it, we believe, the sun shines by day, the stars stand steady and glittering in their courses by night, and when we stride thither out of the mist, we shall know where we are going and why, and everything will be wonderful.

By a process of accidents too tedious to relate in detail, both the gaolers and our bumbling old bell-wethers have got hold of thermo-nuclear bombs, though the chief gaolers inside and all the bell-wethers outside say in chorus that they don't want to make use of these terrible weapons, turn the whole moor into a radio-active desert, and probably kill us and themselves.

Through the mist we outside have been able to discern that the prison is a prison and not, for all the gaolers' blandishments, a model garden city with all mod. con. Our bell-wethers, bumbling and bleary-eyed as they may be, have made a similar appreciation. However, neither side will abandon its final threat of moving over from " conventional " to " unconventional " weapons, if necessary. Or rather, to be fair, the gaolers have made it clear that they don't accept our false and foggy differentiation between " conventional " and " unconventional." If it comes to a fight, in the mist and around the prison wall, that artificial difference will rapidly and horribly be forgotten. That is the politico-military aspect of the dilemma into which we, the people of the mist, have stumbled, under the leadership of our well-meaning, but far from astute, bell-wethers. It is disagreeable for us, I know; but we ought to recognise that it is really much worse for the prisoners. For, if you notice, the guards on the walls and at the gate stand with their guns aimed *inwards*. Think—it may help to restore the " perspective " we are told to treat as important—of that elderly couple as having a high place on the casualty list. Or should I say Roll of Honour ?

Jomo Kenyatta waves his fly whisk at the crowd gathered to welcome him at his home at Gatundu after his release

Marcel Tshibamba graduates from the University of Lovanium, in Congo

ASPECTS OF AFRICA

Last week Jomo Kenyatta, on the day of his release, was accompanied to Gatundu by Mr. Ngala, Leader of Government business and President of the Kenya African Democratic Union, and Mr. Gichuru, President of the Kenya African National Union. Speaking to the crowd of 2,000 people Mr. Kenyatta told them violence could only delay their independence. Three days later he strongly condemned the murder of an Asian shopkeeper by four Africans. To the south in Nyasaland Dr. Banda's Malawi Party won twenty-two of the thirty-three unofficial seats in the election for the Legislative Council. Malawi received 99 per cent. of all votes cast in the Lower Roll constituencies. Dr. Banda declared that he regarded his victory as a mandate to secede from the Central African Federation, but assured white settlers they had nothing to fear. On the other side of Africa, in Congo, Marcel Tshibamba and Felicien Llunga became the first Congolese doctors to graduate from the School of Tropical Medicine at Lovanium University

Dr. Hastings Banda at a polling station during the Nyasaland election in which his party had a sweeping victory. **Left:** A long queue forms at a voting booth

b

Two young holidaymakers at Southend-on-Sea join in the Mad Hatter's Tea Party. This is one of the tableaux designed for children and a feature of the resort's holiday attractions

Children look at the "earth rocket" tableau, one of the set-pieces lit up when Southend's autumn illuminations were switched on last weekend

A London Newsletter

13-15, JOHN ADAM STREET, W.C.2

AN EXAMPLE FROM THE TOP. When the public is urged to draw in its belt, it usually requires some practical example and stimulus from its leaders before it accepts the necessity cheerfully. When austerity was demanded under war conditions, some of our leaders gave a lead and equality of sacrifice was "seen to be done." It helped. So with the present "pause" in asking for more, one must agree with *The Times* leader: "If the trade unions would accept the pause and put their energies into persuading the Chancellor to ensure that their restraint is fully matched by the other side in industry and by the nation as a whole they would be doing a great public service." How better today could this acceptance of common sacrifice be made obvious than by once again setting an example from the top. It would surely have a strong influence for good, for unity and for restraint, if for even a six-months period Ministers, M.P.s, the heads of nationalised industries and big business agreed to forgo even 5 per cent. of their salaries. We can be assured that the Sovereign, if invited to share in that gesture and example, would willingly choose some item which would secure a temporary economy. It is perfectly arguable that in enforcing temporary restraints on the Civil Service, the teaching profession, building, and so on, the yielding of concessions here or there in the face of special hardship would open the door wide to other claimants for special exemption and nullify all efforts to make a beginning in the nation-wide "pause." But it seems glaringly obvious to me that without a token example of personal sacrifice from those at the top who ordain restraint for the Civil Service, teachers, and so on, a sense of injustice and one-sidedness must remain. It is not too late for those at the top to offer this personal example and encouragement.

AT SPEAKERS' CORNER. Bertrand Russell is a man of outstanding intellect, sincerity and clarity of expression. I agree with him that most people in Britain and over the world's face agree that all controversial issues in the world must be settled by negotiation and not by war, since war in the nuclear age must wipe out humanity and civilisation, win or lose. I do not agree with him that "the governments of East and West are solemnly preparing by mutual vituperation to harden the public to acquiesce in a large-scale nuclear war." Poor boobs, in the East and West, they vituperate and bluster from sheer funk of nuclear war. Russell says the governments can be stopped in their mad folly, but only by a vast movement of protest by all peoples. He says the time is short. By the end of 1961 we may all be dead. It is the efficacy of his logistics I question. The time factor is all important. Intense propaganda can bring 50,000 people to watch a prize fight, 30,000 to watch a Test match. In little Britain alone, there are 50,000,000 people. How long would it take in holiday time to persuade even a tenth of those 50,000,000 to forsake all and to concentrate on roaring out one vast protest? And what a tiny proportion of the necessary weight of protest our little effort would amount to, if it came. Let us get down to probabilities: Suppose you and I had attended the meeting at Speakers' Corner on August 6 with 2,000 others. We should all have been convinced of the argument of the necessity for settlement by negotiation, not by war. How many people of various races, East and West, could we hope in the next ten weeks to persuade to leave their beach huts and caravans and concentrate on the roar of protest, and to whom should we address that protest while Parliament is in recess? Could we each have brought in ten persons? Six Britons, a Pole, a Dutchman, a German, a touring Russian? That would give 20,000 dedicated protestors out of a world population of how many hundred millions? Time being so short, it is Russell's logistics that are at fault. Before World War I, we had more time. We saw it coming, we believed a vast protest by humanity could avert it. But "protest" was a voice crying in the wilderness, and still is. In ten short weeks (or a hundred) could sane humanity's protest reach the ears of governments, could our Russian convert reach the ear of Khrushchev and convince him he had nothing to fear from negotiation and everything to fear from war (which he knows already)? The logistics are all against humanity. A few thousands may stage passive protests, but uncountable millions, bond or free, will carry on in the belief that "There 'll be no wo-a."

"INTO THIN AIR." I confess that I slept no worse and no better for knowing that 150 miles above my head Major Titov was bedding down for a night's quiet sleep after girdling the earth a dozen times. The most glorious examples of human courage, faith and endurance do not affect, for good or ill, the average man's sleep; not that we take for granted or underrate such courage or the scientific genius which calls it forth. It is simply that most of us cannot digest two types of menu. We are still so accustomed to the Victorian meals of poached eggs and bacon, chops and ale, that we cannot venture to sample vitamin pills devised in test-tubes. If we live on the threshold of a new age, the majority of us have our feet still firmly planted in the old, and Tory governments in Britain do not always encourage us to cross the fence. In our unthinking way we ask what shall it profit us, if we are intended to return to our earth, to circle it 100 miles up or to make longer expeditions into space, while our permanent residence is, as at present, a slum dwelling, dangerous, unsanitary and hideous. Why don't we advance by stages and persuade our scientists, with all the means at their disposal, to make the world we must live and die in, a pleasanter place before probing the universe for alternative accommodation where living conditions would almost certainly be worse? It is reasonable to take the view that the Big Two nations could earn greater gratitude from humanity if they competed against each other to eliminate war, jealousy, suspicion, starvation and disease on earth, and only then transferred their rivalry to a dash for the planets.

BUCHMAN AND HIS MOVEMENT. The late Dr. Buchman, of Swiss origins and Lutheran upbringing, was born in Pittsburg. America has always pioneered in religious revivals and new religions. Some of them have always been denounced as vulgar and blatant and exhibitionist, appealing rather to primitive than to discriminating minds. It is fair to say that ever since the end of World War I,

Swedish dancers give an exhibition of their traditional art in the square of Axbridge, situated between Bleadon and Cheddar, in Somerset. The folk dancers from Gothenburg were invited to spend their holidays in Somerset as the guests of the Bristol Morris Band. The invitation was the result of friendships formed at a folk dance festival which was held in Germany last year

Members of the Bristol Morris Band dance in the Axbridge village square in their traditional costume

movements to revive the principles of Christianity and the good life have never been so necessary; and no one can say of Dr. Buchman's moral rearmament that it appealed only to primitive minds. The movement began at Oxford in 1921, though Oxford University did not sponsor it and objected later on to the use of its name. Nor can any one cavil at Buchman's basic principles of " absolute truth, honesty and love." If they were firmly established today, the earth would be a lovely place to live in. It isn't, and for that reason, it is open to critics to ask how much progress forty years of moral rearmament has gained. During its phases all three principles have been challenged. Truth and honesty in such a matter as public confession with the criticism of exhibitionism or hypocrisy; absolute love with the criticism of favouring this or that, and of comfortable living by its priests and acolytes. Perhaps some of us are over-nice, too sensitive, to stomach public confession and rip-roaring conversion. Reading again, the other day, Evelyn Waugh's *Ronald Knox*, I confess that I deplored that this brilliant and influential man canvassed so freely and publicly all his life the proper balance of his own personal account with God; though, it may be, we are wrong to keep this particular bankbook under lock and key. I am not prepared to challenge the faith that still inspires the movement. It appears not to need commercial advertisement in a material sense. The necessary money flows in. If the results of forty years strenuous preaching and example can be shown to have been remarkable, many sincere and zealous supporters may be justified by faith in pooling their private resources in the movement and leaving their children to the providence of God and M.R. There is no doubt at all that faith is strong in the movement in many far from primitive minds. For my part, I could wish that their proselytising zeal were more discriminating and less intense. Charity begins at home and happy family life is regarded as a great national asset. I find my relations and acquaintances who are caught up in M.R., boring, as people with one-track minds and a single bee-in-their-bonnet always are. There's a time for everything, and I detest all efforts to convert me to M.R. when they are laid on during breakfast or dinner.

" SKYING THE GAINSBOROUGHS "—WITH A MATCH. Sir Albert Richardson can (and does) laugh in his sleeve at the comparative prices at which works of art can be picked up today. It is all a question of know-how. Sir Albert has it. He has been a collector for sixty years and knows good art from bad. Everybody wants to buy the best. Some pay through the nose to get it—up to £50,000 (or more) for a Gainsborough. Sir Albert believes he has picked one up in an old junk shop in the Midlands for an old song. He already owns three. I feel sorry for the junk-shop owner. He and others (lacking the know-how) were always deceived by the Victorian frame in which this sketch of Gainsborough's daughters had been reframed. His find will stimulate many of us, who enjoy the sport of treasure-hunting, to look more carefully at the picture and to disregard the frame, although that policy may work both ways; for not seldom a genuine old frame is worth more than the " old master " it contained. Shall we, then, when the great art auctions begin again, see this new Gainsborough knocked down to a Pittsburg millionaire for £75,000? Sir Albert says no. He collects to please himself; and since he cannot take his collection with him, when the time comes for him to board Charon's punt, he rather inclines to the idea of " putting a match to the lot " of his collection. This is not as selfish as it sounds, though no doubt he has friends or relations who would deplore the conflagration. It is a practical form of protest against the way we live now. A rotten age, he called it. There I agree with him, not being a potential beneficiary of Sir Albert's fine collection.

THE OLD STAGER

Capturing the glamour and gaiety of Paris at the turn of the century, Roland Petit and Cyd Charisse lead the Can-Can at Maxims in *A Merry Mourning*

ENTERTAINMENT

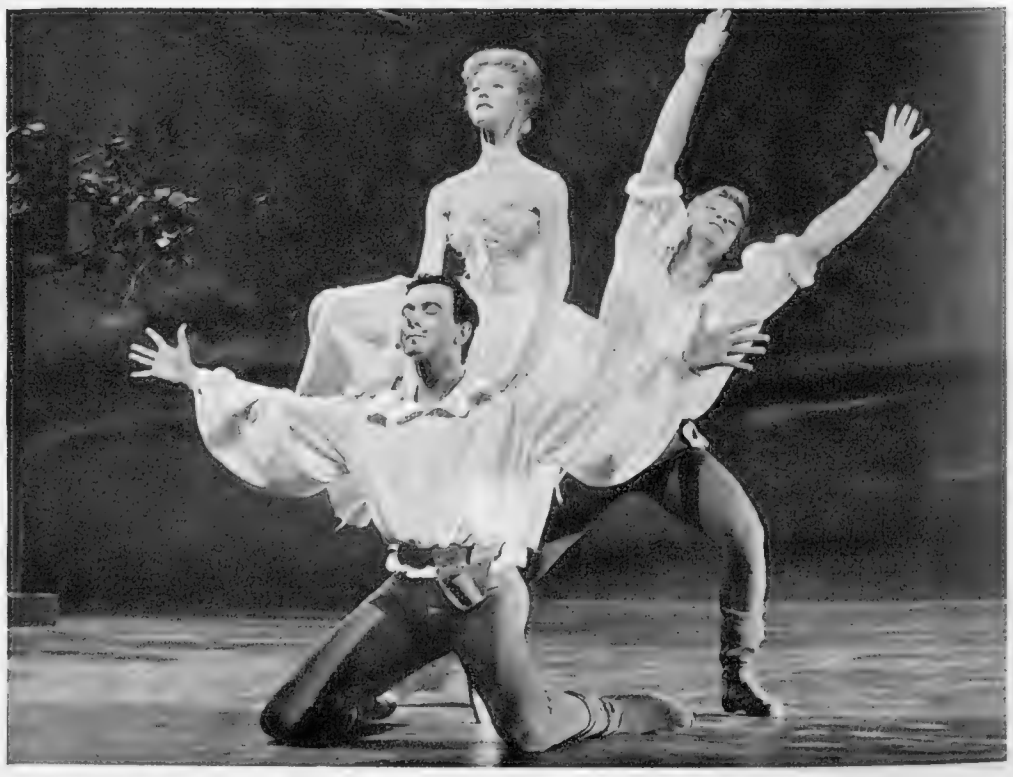
BLACK TIGHTS

at the London Coliseum

from September 4

The sparkling and lavish film version of four of Roland Petit's ballets, filmed in Super Technirama 70 and Technicolor and released by British Lion, stars three ballerinas, the U.S. film star Cyd Charisse, the Parisienne Zizi Jeanmaire, and Moira Shearer in her return to ballet. Linked by a commentary by Maurice Chevalier, the contrasted ballets are *The Diamond Cruncher*, a delightful, bizarre comedy of the Paris underworld; *Cyrano de Bergerac*, based on Rostand's story; *A Merry Mourning*, a typically French tale of infidelity; and *Carmen*, to Bizet's music.

Zizi Jeanmaire and Roland Petit recreate Petit's famous ballet *Carmen*. **Right:** Cyrano (Roland Petit), Roxane (Moira Shearer) and Christian (George Reich) in *Cyrano de Bergerac*



The market girls swirl round the triumphant Diamond Cruncher (Zizi Jeanmaire), held aloft by Pierrot (Dirk Sanders). **Below:** Cyrano and Christian go to war against the infidels

THE VOICE OF THE COMMON

AUSTRALIA

Fifty overseas countries will be invited to exhibit at the next Sydney International Trade Fair to be held in 1963—more than twice the number that participated in the 1961 Fair that has just ended. The Fair proved to be the largest and most spectacular exhibition of its kind ever held in Sydney. The organisers hope to repeat the Trade Fair every two years. Several of the participating countries this year have inquired about greater exhibition space in 1963. The United States, not represented this year, has asked about space for the exhibitions to be held in the future.

While it is not possible to assess exactly the amount of business that has been conducted by Australian and overseas firms as a direct result of the 1961 exhibition, indications are that it runs into millions of pounds. This was in spite of several days set aside for " business only " early in the Fair having to be converted into " public days " because of the thousands of people clamouring for admission. They were accustomed to the completely open period of the Sydney Royal Easter Show, also held (annually) on the 75-acre grounds of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, and they expected the Trade Fair to be arranged on similar lines. So large were the crowds on the first Saturday of the Fair that one of the greatest traffic hold-ups in the city's history blocked all arteries leading to and from the Showground. Attendance exceeded 750,000—more than a third of Sydney's population of some 2,100,000. The 1963 International Trade Fair is to be arranged in two parts—one will be for " business only " and the other for public inspection.

Overseas countries with national pavilions showing technical and cultural achievements at the 1961 Fair were the Federal German Republic, Italy, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Denmark and the U.S.S.R.; Austria, Belgium, Ceylon, the Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Israel, Korea, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom each had a large presentation and demonstration of their national economy. More than 500 Australian firms were represented, showing light and heavy engineering, transportation, and processed and manufactured products of all kinds.

Australian manufacturers regarded the Fair as a " show window " to tell the world that Australia today has advanced far beyond its former (and still very active) role as a world producer of meat, grain and wool. Australia has exported spaghetti to Italy, whisky to Scotland, pearls to Japan, printed silks to Hong Kong, photographic equipment to Germany, automobiles to Hawaii and golf clubs to Britain. Such " coals to Newcastle " items, although not of major importance in themselves, illustrate the versatility of Australian secondary industry. A further illustration at the Trade Fair was a British order, booked with an Australian firm, for printing machinery to be supplied and assembled at a cost less than that for which it could be obtained in Britain. After the Fair, Mr. R. S. Swartz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Trade, said it has shown Australian manufacturers how to be better equipped to meet keen competition in overseas markets.

NEW ZEALAND

Sir William McFazdean (centre), Chairman of British Insulated Callender's Cables, with Mr. K. L. Press (left), New Zealand Senior Trade Commissioner, and Mr. G. H. White, Chief Purchasing Officer for New Zealand, after the announcement in London of the new BICC contract

Underwater cables will in four years' time carry electric power from New Zealand's South Island to the North, along 25½ miles of the bed of Cook Strait. As cable will be laid at depths down to 820 ft., the project will be a major world engineering feat. The cable will trail along a very irregular ocean bed and the strait is a stretch of water which has powerful ocean currents and where violent weather can be experienced.

The scheme will also be notable because of the transmission of the power by direct current over a distance of 354 miles (including the submarine cable) from the huge Benmore hydro-electric station now being built in the South Island. There are few large direct current transmission lines in the world and only in Russia is there one larger than the New Zealand project. Direct current is cheaper to use when large volumes of power have to be transmitted.

The decision to transmit the power by means of the submarine cable was made after careful consideration of possibilities for increasing the supply of electricity to the North Island. New Zealand has developed hydro-electric schemes considerably and the more industrialised and more populated North Island has less potential for future development of such schemes than the South which, with the completion of the Benmore scheme, will be able to transmit a considerable surplus to the north. If required, power can be transmitted from north to south also. Transmission of power by the cable will represent a considerable saving when compared with the cost of further development of hydro-electric schemes in the north.

It has been estimated that if the Government did not proceed with the Cook Strait cable scheme the total additional expenditure needed to provide power from North Island sources within the next eight years would be £52,000,000. The North Island will require the equivalent of an additional 95,000 kilowatt station capable of generating an average of 480,000,000 units a year for each of the years from 1965 to 1970. Without the Cook Strait cable there could be power shortages in this island rising to an estimated deficiency of 1,035,000,000 units in 1966-67.

The total cost of the Cook Strait cable scheme is estimated at £18,800,000. Tenders amounting to some £9,200,000 were recently

A model of a hovercraft was one of the exhibits in the United Kingdom section at the International Trade Fair in Sydney which ended recently

Australia's own car, the Holden, was shown on the General Motors-Holden stand at the Trade Fair in Sydney

WEALTH

Sydney's Trade Fair; a major engineering feat in New Zealand; Malaya forms a new S.E. Asian organisation

accepted from a Swedish firm, A.S.E.A. Ltd., for high voltage direct current converter plant and for about £6,500,000 for gear, and from British Insulated Callender's Cables of Britain for making and laying the cable, at about £2,700,000. Three stretches of pre-impregnated and gas-filled cable will be laid, over a total length of 76½ miles, in continuous lengths from an ocean-going vessel specially adapted for cable laying. The route to be used will be between Oteranga Bay in the North Island and Fighting Bay in the South Island, where Cook Strait is at its narrowest.

The cable will be laid in 1964 and the first power will be transmitted in 1965. The cable will be designed with a capacity of 600 megawatts at 500 kilowatts—600,000 units an hour at 500,000 volts.

MALAYA

An organisation for closer economic and cultural co-operation among South-East Asian States was recently formed in Bangkok by Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines. It is hoped that other countries in South-East Asia will eventually join this organisation. The Malayan Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, addressing the conference, said that it was right and proper to hold this first meeting in Bangkok because Thailand was the only country in South-East Asia that had not come under foreign rule. The three countries were jointly inspired by a common desire to think and plan for themselves and adopt and adapt their own ideas for their own areas. Their intention was to reinforce and supplement the economic thinking and planning of other organisations, such as the Colombo Plan and ESCAFE (the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East).

The Tunku believed that the best help was self-help, and that this organisation would help member countries to be better able to come to grips with the economic and social problems which confronted them. He stressed that this organisation was not aimed against any country or group of countries, and that it was not in any way intended to be an anti-Western or anti-Eastern bloc.

This body, added the Tunku, was not connected in any way with the various organisations in existence today. It was purely a South-East Asian economic and cultural organisation with no backing whatsoever from any foreign source. He said that the three countries had decided on their own free will to co-operate for their mutual benefit and for the well-being of South-East Asia as a whole.

Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Prime Minister of Thailand, who opened the conference, declared that Thailand shared with Malaya and the Philippines the desire and aspiration towards closer co-operation between neighbours for the mutual benefit of their peoples and nations.

Mrs. Pandit smiles her farewell at London Airport before leaving on her retirement as Indian High Commissioner to the U.K. She was going to Greece for a holiday before returning to India. Mrs. Pandit had been High Commissioner in London since 1954

The Philippines Foreign Secretary, Mr. Felixberto Serrano, said that the peoples of Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines belonged to one geographical household but centuries of colonisation had torn them apart. They had faith in the capability of their own peoples to attain this unity and co-operation without referring to directives from outside. Mr. Serrano went on to say that for years their forebears had dreamed of uniting in a common household, and that they would soon realise this dream after two years of quiet and dedicated effort.

The Bangkok Declaration, signed by Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines, undertakes to establish an association for economic and cultural co-operation among the countries of South-East Asia to be known as the Association of South-East Asia or ASAE. The aims and purposes of the Association are:

(i) To establish an effective machinery for friendly consultations, collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and administrative fields.

(ii) To provide educational, professional, technical and administrative training and research facilities in their respective countries for nationals and officials of the associated countries.

(iii) To exchange information on matters of common interest or concern in the economic, cultural, educational and scientific fields.

(iv) To co-operate in the promotion of South-East Asian studies.

(v) To provide a machinery for fruitful collaboration in the utilisation of their respective natural resources, the development of their agriculture and industry, the expansion of their trade, the improvement of their transport and communication facilities, and generally to raise the living standards of their peoples.

(vi) To co-operate in the study of the problems of international commodity trade.

(vii) Generally to consult as well as co-operate with one another so as to achieve the aims and purposes of the association, as well as to contribute effectively to the work of existing international organisations and agencies.

Members of the New Zealand Rugby League team touring Britain are grouped on their training ground at Ilkley, Yorks. Their tour, which opened at Widnes last week, includes three test matches against the English Rugby League

The items in "The Voice of the Commonwealth" are contributed and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor of "The Sphere"

A small Guatemalan boy pretends he too is carrying a load to market. **Right:** Even carpenters shoulder their merchandise

This load is made up of the common utensils of the Gua

Guatemala, spanning the narrow isthmus of Central America, is one of the most picturesque countries of a picturesque continent. Many of its inhabitants are Indians, with a traditional way of life which reaches back many hundreds of years. Probably nowhere in the Americas are these ancient customs so well preserved as among the various Indian tribes of Guatemala.

atemalan household. On them tortilla dough is prepared

Chichicastenango is a small market town, which is the centre for the Quicho Indians. On market days they trudge miles over rough tracks carrying on their backs an amazing amount of merchandise. Their loads may weigh up to 200 lb. Even young children help to carry their parents' produce and learn at an early age the peculiar rhythmic step, which is typical of the Guatemalan Indians.

BEARING THE LOAD IN GUATEMALA

A peasant takes household utensils to market along one of the rough mountain roads of the region round Chichicastenango

BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD

FLOWER NAMES IN HAMPSHIRE

My article about agricultural words has brought me so many letters and so many other words—including the (to me) surprising information that " weaning, " in connection with grain, is common current usage in at least one part of Scotland—that I am emboldened to enlarge upon this hobby of mine.

I have been collecting flower names for many years. It all started because, in the course of casual conversation an old countryman in the Wallop district of Hampshire referred to the common Field Scabious (*S. arvensis*) as " Lousy Head." I had often heard this flower called Lady's Pincushion and also the Bee Flower, but never before, though once since, " Lousy Head." The name surprised me the more since the local name for the louse (the head louse) is Bobs. That chance reference set me off collecting local names for plants, birds and animals; mostly in North Hampshire, since this is the most rural area near my home.

I have not anything like a complete list even for this part of the county, and I feel sure that if I visited other parts of the county and spent the same amount of time at it I would collect many local variations. I am even more certain that in other parts of the country there will be many different names for these flowers and that some flowers which have no local name in North Hampshire (so far as I am aware) will have names of their own elsewhere. Perhaps you would like to try.

If so, it is as well to remember that it is not of the slightest use asking a direct question. If you ask the point-blank question, " What do you call that flower ?" you will either get no answer at all or a profession of ignorance or, perhaps, the correct common name. Information can only be elicited in the course of carefully directed casual conversation, and that means that you have got to be prepared to spend much time talking about all manner of things. Another point that has to be remembered is that it is now of little use trying to get local names from young people. You may occasionally get a local name from a child not yet old enough to go to school, but that is rare in my experience. You will not get one from those still at school or who have just left school, even when they are working on the land. The modern educational system seems to be designed to turn the farm worker into a " white-collar man," to send him into the towns: a job behind the counter is regarded as a definite step-up on that of farm worker, at least in the mind of the teacher.

Thus local dialect is killed in favour of something approaching, though faintly, B.B.C. English. The local names are squashed as soon as they are uttered, and since as a rule no other names are given in their stead very few young country people in these days know more than the commonest of the wild flowers: buttercup, daisy, dandelion and so forth. The aim, above everything else, seems to be to " speak proper." Little is achieved and much lost. The most fertile field for inquiry is among the old, the over-fifties, and the older the better. Elderly women, in my experience, are more likely to prove mines of information than elderly men. The trouble is that once you have got them talking, it is extremely difficult to get them to stop.

In addition to collecting local names, it is fun trying to guess how they originated. Not many plants, have local names. Only the commonest have acquired them, for they are the only ones likely to be needed in conversation. Myself, I think that local names usually arise for one of five reasons: (1) because of some striking characteristic, (2) because of some fancied resemblance, (3) because of the use made of it, (4) because of some superstition, (5) by corruption of the common or, more rarely, the scientific name.

Naturally, in the course of time, some local names have lost their original meaning or have come to be wrongly applied. For example, most of the old country men and women in north Hampshire call the very common yellow toadflax (*L. vulgaris*) " lavender snips." The yellow toadflax has no scent at all and does not look in the least like lavender. It has been suggested to me that in this case the name has come to be applied to the wrong flower and that originally it was applied to the small toadflax, which is purple. That may be so. But in my experience very few untrained people ever notice the small toadflax, even though it is far from uncommon in waste places. Not one of the men and women I have heard using " lavender snips " has had the slightest idea that the small toadflax is in any way related to the yellow. Similarly with the name " smell-smock," the local name for wood sorrel in the same district. I cannot detect any resemblance to a smock in the wood sorrel.

However, here are local names for flowers, all of them collected in Hampshire and most of them in the northern part of the county:

Adam's Flannel.....Teasel.
Bird's Eye.....any of the larger Veronicas.
Black Spen.....Common Spleenwort.
Bloody Fingers.....Arum.
Bobbus Eye.....Wild Geranium.
Canary Seed.....Common Plantain. (Canaries are frequently fed upon this.)
Cat's Tail.....Greater Reedmace.
Cuckoo Flower.....Cardamine pratensis. (It blossoms when the cuckoo comes.)
Cuckoo Spit.....Anemone.
Deadman's Bellows.....Ground Pine.
Deadman's Fingers.....Early Purple Orchis. (Anyone who has seen the white fleshy tubers of this plant will know at once why it got the name.)
Devil's Flower.....Red Campion.
Devil's Plant.....Water Avens. (Why ?)
Frog Pipe.....Horsetail.
Gatten.....Guelder Rose.
Gowk-meat.....Sorrel. (The Gowk is the Cuckoo.)
Granny Ache.....Spurry. (A corruption of Graniach ?)
Granny's Slippers.....Birdsfoot Trefoil.
Gypsies' Rhubarb.....Butter Burr.
Happy Major.....Burdock.
Hedge Lily.....Convolvulus.
Hedgepeg.....Sloe.
Hemming and Sewing.....Yarrow.
Hoppity.....Speedwell.
Jacob's Ladder.....Solomon's Seal
Jews' Whips.....Broom. (Why ?)
Kiss Me.....Primrose.
Ladies' Garters.....Blackberry.
Lavender Snips.....Yellow Toadflax.
Lords and Ladies.....Arum. (The Ladies have pale-coloured clubs: the Lords dark ones.)
Lousy Head.....Field Scabious.
Lousy Soldier.....Ragged Robin.
Naked Lady.....Meadow Saffron.
Pickpocket.....Shepherd's Purse.
Poison Wood.....any Sedum.
Redhoof.....Ground Ivy.
Snakeflower.....Self Heal.
Smell Smock.....Wood Sorrel.
Stinking Willy.....Ragwort.
Virgin Mary.....Common Lungwort. (I think that this must be a corruption of Joseph and Mary. The flowers are of two colours, pink and blue. The pink flower is Joseph, the blue Mary. The plant was known as Joseph and Mary in Elizabethan times.)
Wanton's Bonnet.....Columbine.
Wiggle-waggle-wanton.....Quaking Grass.

The use of these names is rapidly dying out. Even such widely-known names as Bachelors Buttons are disappearing. A few may survive, those of plants that have found their way into gardens perhaps, though I am not very confident about that: how many gardeners call the primrose " kiss me," for example ? But most will die with the old men and women now using them. England will be the poorer when these names have gone. Quaking grass has none of the Elizabethan richness and poetry of wiggle-waggle-wanton.

Combined harvesters are at work in a large field of barley near Northleach in Gloucestershire. The land is close to the Fosseway, the road constructed by the Romans from the coast of Devon to Lincoln

LONDON DINING-ROOMS

CHARRINGTON'S

Drawings by Geoffrey S. Fletcher

The early nineteenth-century cottages in Belle Vue Place house Charrington employees

The Anchor Brewery of Messrs. Charrington and Co. Ltd. has stood on its site in the Mile End Road, in the East End of London, for over 200 years. Since their foundation in 1757, the buildings have been greatly expanded and altered. One section is a private house for the use of the directors, containing bedrooms as well as the dining-room. This part of the brewery was reconstructed in 1927. The dining-room has comfortable leather chairs, a fine open fireplace and in one corner a late eighteenth-century long case clock. Portraits of partners and directors of the past adorn the walls. The first John Charrington, who joined the firm nine years after it started, must look with satisfaction at his present-day namesake, who is now chairman of the company. Five other members of the board are related to the family.

One of the surprises of the Anchor Brewery is Belle Vue Place. Many who pass along Cleveland Way, off Mile End Road, probably do not realise that behind a green door in a wall lies a cul-de-sac in which gardens bright with flowers lie in front of a row of charming early nineteenth-century cottages. Here some of the employees of the Brewery have their homes in what is a rare oasis of colour in the East End.

The dining-room in the Anchor Brewery in the Mile End Road. Above the fireplace is a portrait of the first John Charrington who bought a share in the business in 1766

GABOR DENES

YACHTING

It has become a custom of the Royal Yachting Association during the last five years—since 1956, when the Duke of Edinburgh became President—to hold one of its Council meetings on board the Royal Yacht *Britannia* during Cowes Week. Naturally, these meetings do not always deal with matters of exceptional gravity, and they are always enjoyed by members of the hard-working Council. This year's meeting was certainly more than a pleasant outing, for two important decisions were reached and approved. The first concerns catamarans and the Shearwater catamaran class in particular which was given recognition as a national class and will be administered by the R.Y.A. in future. Its proper title is to be the National Shearwater Restricted Catamaran Class.

The R.Y.A. formed its own Catamaran Committee under the Chairmanship of P. V. MacKinnon two years ago. In that short time it has managed to deal with a great deal of useful work. Preparing the Shearwater Class for national recognition has been a task of considerable size. The class rules had to be completely rewritten, and the interesting, prolonged work included formulating a satisfactory measurement form containing 55 measurements to be taken on the boat. Negotiations with the Owners' Association took nearly a year, during which the new set of rules was hammered out, making them watertight without disqualifying any of the existing boats, of which close on 1,000 have been built up to date. The new class is "restricted" as opposed to "one design." This means that the hulls, while they can be made of any material, are of one-design form, and are to be made from registered moulds to ensure uniformity. In other respects, a certain amount of variation is allowed by the rules. *E.g.* Shearwaters may have two drop keels, one in each hull, or one only through the bridge deck. The sail area is limited to a maximum of 160 sq. ft., sails can be made of any material, and they can have any number of battens of any length. Trapezes are not restricted.

At the same meeting the Council discussed the question of the Yacht Racing Rules of the International Yacht Racing Union which were introduced in January 1961. These were agreed by the Permanent Committee of the I.Y.R.U. last November, and at the same time it was declared "that it was intended to freeze these rules at the general assembly in 1961 for a number of years." Although the new rules have not caused any serious complaint, minor snags have emerged, as was only to be expected. The R.Y.A. Council debated whether to propose minor alterations to the I.Y.R.U. General Assembly or, alternatively, whether they should propose that the rules should be frozen until 1964.

The Council were faced with the difficulty that should they decide on the second course, some other country might put forward proposals for changes, and in that case the R.Y.A.'s proposals would not have been seen by the other member countries. The decision arrived at was worthy of King Solomon in its wisdom, cutting right across the apparently insoluble dilemma. It was decided that the 1961 Racing Rules remain unchanged for a period of years to be agreed. At the same time the amendments which the R.Y.A. consider necessary should be listed and circulated to member countries, for the consideration of the I.Y.R.U., so that they can be incorporated, if agreed, by the General Assembly in principle, when the rules are to be changed after the elapse of the agreed "freezing" period.

Sailing in *Schuss*, one of the boats in the Shearwater Catamaran class

Burton Week for 12-ft. Nationals takes place at Plymouth from August 27. Here a dinghy is seen in rough weather during a previous Burton Week, at Scarborough

Driving off at the 130-yard-long sixteenth, one of the three testing short holes on the course

BRITAIN'S GREAT GOLF CLUBS

FORMBY

One of the famous golf clubs on the Lancashire coast, Formby is situated between Liverpool and Southport, within easy reach by road or rail. Founded in 1884, the club has had a long and successful career, mainly due to the terrain of the links, which might have been designed specifically for the game. Over the years, minor alterations have been made to improve the course, but every care has been taken not to spoil the natural contours, with the result that the holes are free from too many hazards. Since the last war, Formby has been much in demand for National Championships. Situated among sandhills and pinewoods, it has a secluded air—many of the holes are isolated from each other. The present large, dignified clubhouse was opened in 1901 by the then Lord Derby, captain of the club in that year. Besides the charm of its situation, the course affords fine views. From the elevated 9th and 10th tees, which are quite close to Formby Point, it is possible on a clear day to see the Welsh mountains to the south and the Lake District peaks to the north. Of the holes, the 10th is the longest at 521 yards, and the 18th, 412 yards, provides a fine end to the round, with one of the longest greens on any links. The golfer can be faced here with a 40-yard putt. Total length of the course is 6,803 yards, and the Standard Scratch Score is 74.

Mr. J. Coney, the captain, and Mr. T. J. D. Milton, the professional. Right: Jack Barlow, steward, and Mr. J. W. Sleigh, secretary

Next in this series will be Moortown Golf Club in the issue of September 2.

Mr. J. A. Cunningham, Mr. Coney, and Colonel T. L. C. Heald

Putting on the eighteenth green in front of the clubhouse

TRAVEL

SUNNY SKIES IN THE WINTER

By **GORDON COOPER**

Winter can mean warm, sunny skies. A really enjoyable holiday can be obtained in mid-winter, but it is important to choose the right kind of place if you want to be sure of the sun. As far as Europe is concerned, I will repeat what I have stated in previous years: that it is essential to be certain in advance that your hotel is warm, for there are very few resorts where you can be absolutely sure of continuous winter sunshine. Even when the climate happens to be near-perfect it can often get chilly after dark.

With these reservations in mind, my own selection of resorts would be Praia da Rocha, Algarve (Portugal), Malaga and Alicante (Spain)—the latter town is also very dry—Menton on the French Riviera, Bordighera and Nervi on the Italian Riviera, Taormina, Syracuse and Palermo in Sicily, Hvar, the "Madeira of the Adriatic," on the Yugoslav coast, and the Island of Rhodes. Athens, too, can be delightful, with a variety of interesting excursions from which to choose. Inland, there is Lugano, while Paris in January, Rome in February, Vienna in March are all possibilities, especially when you consider that if the weather is bad you find much else on offer.

I am slightly dubious about Majorca, a favourite with many, for I recollect Chopin's sad experiences there during his visit, when it rained almost daily throughout his stay. But you will probably be sure of the sun in Madeira or the Canaries. Again I would stress the importance of your choice of hotel. Incidentally, if you want to get off the beaten track and away from your compatriots who flock to Tenerife, I suggest that you fly on from there to either Santa Cruz de La Palma or Arrecife, Lanzerote, for both these island-towns are interesting and also offer good *parador* accommodation.

Apart from other considerations, North Africa strikes me as being a dubious proposition. Agadir, now being rebuilt, is the only spot in Morocco where I have felt warm in January, while it can be rainy and cold in Marrakesh and Tangier. Algeria, of course, is out of the picture just now, but Tunisia might well be considered; in a future article (October 21) I will be describing that country in detail. Libya is dubious, not only climatically but because the hotel accommodation is not too satisfactory.

On the other hand, brilliant sunshine is often encountered on a winter sports holiday—even if you prefer to be a spectator and not an active participant. I always remember seeing people sun-bathing on the Zugspitze (10,000 ft. altitude) in January, when the rest of Europe was having wretched weather. The choice of a suitable mountain resort is best discussed with a specialist travel agent, but my own first selections would be Geilo (Norway), Seefeld (Austria) and Gstaad or St. Moritz (Switzerland).

It is, however, when you can arrange to go farther afield, that the world does become your oyster. It is mainly a matter of cost, for B.O.A.C. and other air companies can whisk you to even distant goals in a matter of hours. I would also like to recommend the air cruises offered by such firms as Erna Low (47, Old Brompton Road, S.W.7) and Wings Ltd. (48, Park Road, N.W.1). I am myself planning a Middle East Air Cruise with Wings, which will take me to Jerusalem in Jordan—the section of the city which contains the most important Biblical monuments—and to other places of interest, including a long-standing ambition to see Petra, the "rose-red city," with its superb Nabatean tombs cut from the living rock, and also Damascus, with its busy covered markets and much else; and there will be, in addition, calls at Rhodes, Beirut, Athens, Crete and Pisa.

Last December I flew out with Cunard-Eagle and B.O.A.C. to Bermuda and the Bahamas. At both these places I found that while the weather can be excellent, there are also bad periods on occasion. I particularly liked Bermuda, which is scenically more pleasing than the Bahamas. But for certain sunshine, you must fly out to the Caribbean, where Jamaica (Ocho Rios is a delightful resort on the famous north coast) and Barbados (more English) are the suggested islands of popular appeal. For those who prefer the simple life I nominate Tobago, Grenada and Antigua—all with good beaches and adequate accommodation. A specialist travel agency for the West Indies, also for Bermuda and the Bahamas, is West Indies Tourism and Promotion Ltd., 8, Manchester Square, W.1. With them you can be sure of getting reliable, impartial advice.

Regular readers of my articles in *The Sphere* will know how thrilled I have been in recent visits to Israel, India and Pakistan, and Uganda. For Israel, easily reached between breakfast and dinner, you have the choice of good hotels lying beside glorious sun-drenched beaches, at Herzlia-on-Sea, Ashkelon, Nahariya, and for real heat (but air-conditioned hotels) there is Eilat on the Red Sea. Inland, I recommend especially Tiberias, the capital of Galilee, about which I will be writing in three weeks' time. There are also several admirable conducted tours to Israel, which enable you to visit the outstanding sights in this remarkable country; and my advice is to get in touch with the Israel Government Tourist Office (59, St. James's Street, S.W.1) regarding the firms offering such arrangements. Bear in mind, too, that north of Israel is Lebanon, another land with wonderful places to see. Beirut, the capital, is an admirable base.

By the sea in Tobago, one of the West Indian islands with good beaches and adequate accommodation

I cannot hope to do justice to India and Pakistan in a few words. Both countries provided me with perhaps the most exciting travel thrills of my life, and I will never get them out of my system. In about a month on a planned tour you can visit an enthralling pageant of splendid sights; and for further information, about travel agents, etc., apply to the India Government Tourist Office (28, Cockspur Street, S.W.1). I am especially attracted by a 24-day tour, costing 375 guineas, which follows in the footsteps of the Queen's tour earlier this year, and is organised by V.I. Travel Ltd. (59, South Audley Street, W.1).

Uganda is another surprising tourist country, with an excellent winter climate and good hotels. Here you see an interesting (and peaceful) native life, also the amazing wild game in the various Reserves. Horizon Holidays, Cook's and Lunn's all offer inclusive holidays in this distinctive land—one of those lands to which I dream of returning.

In conclusion, still farther afield are Siam, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Japan, all countries included in travel agents' lists.

A terrace looks out to a splendid view across the waters near Manila, the capital of the Philippines

VOYAGES TO THE SUN

Each winter there are available many varied sea voyages to sunshine lands. Limitations of space prevent me from going into full details of the voyages you can make, but I think that with the information provided you can, if you wish, explore the possibilities and obtain practical facts.

One of the most attractive winter sunshine voyages is that offered by the French Line, whose luxury liners *Antilles* and *Flandre*, between them, make five voyages, each of four weeks' duration, travelling some 10,000 miles and visiting ten countries in the Caribbean. Departure dates from Southampton are December 29, January 19, February 1, February 22, and March 6. On these cruises whole day calls are made at the various ports, with facilities for interesting excursions. The cuisine, needless to say, is superb, and you will travel in utmost comfort to lands of immense beauty. In addition, the S.S. *Colombie*, also of the French Line, is making a special winter voyage to the West Indies, leaving Southampton on February 11.

Other opportunities to visit the West Indies, although on a less exhaustive scale than the French Line, are offered by the Cunard Line, whose liner *Caronia* calls at Bermuda, Jamaica and Nassau, with the need, however, to return on another vessel; by the *Andes* of the Royal Mail Lines, which sails into the Pacific Ocean, as far as Honolulu and Hawaii. The departure date on this winter cruise is January 9, returning to Southampton on March 12, after covering over 20,000 miles; by the Booth Line to Barbados and Trinidad, while this shipping line has also its regular monthly sailings which take you 1,000 miles up the mighty River Amazon as far as Manaus; by the Greek Line *Olympia* to the United States and West Indies; by the *Stella Polaris* (Drakeford's, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1, can supply particulars); and, of course, the regular sailings by Elders and Fyffes, but early reservations are usually essential.

Nearer home there are two Mediterranean cruises by the Union Castle, from Southampton on October 21 and November 11, taking you to various ports in Central and Eastern Mediterranean; a Christmas-New Year cruise by Typaldos Line from Venice to the Eastern Mediterranean; a 40-day extensive cruise by the Greek Line *Olympia* to the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with a departure from Southampton on February 17; by regular Olympic cruises from Genoa or Venice in the Mediterranean; and several more. But to get a comprehensive list of what voyages are available I recommend that you apply to some specialist firm, such as Cook's, Informal Travels (45, Queensway, W.2), Stelp and Leighton (9-13, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3,) and Erna Low.

Each of these companies has its own special offers. You can go, for instance, on a delightful 57-day round voyage to South America on the Pacific Line S.S. *Reina del Mar*, which is air-conditioned throughout and fitted with stabilisers. Calls are made at ports on the north coast of South America before going through the Panama Canal and then down the Pacific Coast. There are departures from Liverpool for Valparaiso on October 20 and around January, 1962. As there is a heavy demand for these voyages, immediate booking is essential. There are also regular sailings to the West Coast by P.S.N. Lines, while Royal Mail Lines serve the East Coast. You can also arrange a combination trip, going out one way and returning by the other, with a rail journey across the Andes.

The brochure issued by Informal Travels is most enticing. From it I like a low cost fast round voyage to Australia by an air-conditioned Greek liner in only 65 days, with some calls en route; the fare for a cabin with shower and toilet is £380; by a modern Polish freighter to a range of ports in India and Pakistan—the round fare for a trip of 11/13 weeks' duration is £253 (but only double cabins are now available); a sailing by an Italian liner to the West Indies—4/5 weeks costing from around £200; a fortnightly sailing on a Danish freighter (excellent food) to about twenty Mediterranean ports, the inclusive cost for a 6/7 weeks' itinerary being from £150, and this price includes a 3- to 4-day stay at Copenhagen in a good hotel; and another fascinating journey by British or Dutch freighter—the latter air-conditioned—to the Far East, with calls at several interesting ports, the duration being from 3 to 4 months.

A journey around the world is surely the ambition of many, but while it is best made when one is young and active, yet there are various opportunities for making such a journey, by passenger and cargo ship, in comfort. Three lines offering such sailings are the Nederaland, Royal Rotterdam Lloyd and Shaw Savill. The duration of each trip varies, but is under three months, and prices range from £263 tourist class and from about £450 first class. Informal Travels also offer World-Wide Freighter Voyage in one vessel, taking 4/5 months and priced at £346/£480 according to cabin and vessel. There are monthly sailings; and an advantage of going by freighter is that some unusual ports are visited, while more time is available for local excursions.

In contrast, there are much shorter " away-from-it-all " round cruises to Madeira and the Canaries, with occasional calls at Dakar and Lisbon. The *Andes* is making a 16-day Christmas cruise on such an itinerary. The Polish Line *Batory* offers a Christmas and New Year cruise which includes Tangier, Casablanca, Las Palmas, Madeira and Malaga. The Hanseatic Atlantic *Hanseatic* (30,000 tons) has a New Year itinerary to Madeira, Tenerife, Casablanca and Lisbon. And there are the quite frequent sailings by the Greek Line *Arkadia* to Madeira and the Canaries, with opportunities for stop-over stays, if desired. This is a good short-term journey, taking about a fortnight. Once clear of the Bay of Biscay sunshine is almost guaranteed.

Finally, news of a late autumn holiday: four sailings in October from Southampton to Madeira by M.S. *Venus*. By travelling out by one voyage and back by another, a week or more can be spent in Madeira.

BOOKS

A STUDY OF COLETTE

A British woman's bravery in war; and this week's variegated list of novels

Colette, the unique Colette, great French writer and equally great French character, had very few dealings with the literary figures who were her contemporaries. With Gide and Valéry she briefly exchanged letters; she was one of the earliest in her appreciation of Proust's work and met him a few times. But her *métier* was her own and almost never to be discussed. As her latest literary analyst, Miss Elaine Marks, has written: " Colette's work developed in silence. No literary talks preceded her writing, no philosophical or æsthetic views suggested a topic." Colette's key word, inherited from her beloved mother, Sido, was " regarde," and that to her was synonymous with looking, feeling, wondering, accepting and living. COLETTE (Secker and Warburg. 27s. 6d.) is as sensitive as it is sensible: the work of a young scholar who is in sympathy with her subject's point of view and who has not only read all Colette's published work but, very evidently, enjoyed it deeply. Her book cannot hope to be more of a revelation of the essence of the writer than readers can divine from the original works, but it is a delight to read for its perception and for the clear understanding of the woman who was both " magician and sage."

NO DRUMS . . . NO TRUMPETS (Arthur Barker. 18s.) is the story, told by Mr. Barry Wynne, of an extraordinary Englishwoman who, in the First World War, won the Médaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre and, in the last war, the Croix de Guerre again. A very young nurse in 1914, Mary Lindell was later married to the Comte de Milleville and, having had three lively and independent children, was ready, at the occupation of Paris in 1940, to start evacuating French children and later to turn to the even more hazardous job of organising escape routes for Allied soldiers and fliers. She suffered severely from French collaborators; was finally betrayed to the Germans in 1944 and survived the war in Ravensbrück concentration camp. Her French and English honours are many. Mr. Wynne tells her story in a forcefully simple style and with energy and single-mindedness.

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE SKY (Hodder and Stoughton. 15s.) introduces a new young writer, Mr. Gavin Lyall, who was for two years an R.A.F. pilot, read English literature at Cambridge, is now a newspaperman and has just written this book which is by one definition a thriller and by another a very rewarding first novel. The scene is the Middle East, which the author knows from first hand experience, and the action, which is fast and reasonably furious, is concerned with a fabulously rich Nawab, a quantity of stolen jewels and flights into danger so well described that they will be remembered long after the plot. I can recommend this book, and by no means only to those who are addicts of the adventure story.

ROMEO AND JULIET—In the Stratford production are Lady Capulet (Cherry Morris), Juliet (Dorothy Tutin) and the Nurse (Edith Evans). See facing page

The five soldiers in Mr. Alan Cowan's A KIND OF TRUTH (Hutchinson. 21s.) are fighting a desperate battle for survival on a small Mediterranean island during the war. Mr. Cowan introduces them as they struggle to put up an inadequate shelter on stony, hostile ground and then switches back to the 1930's, back to the close focus of warfare, back again to pre-war days and finally to the island with only two of the men left and those two without much chance. The method of flashbacks has never appealed very greatly to me, whether in films or fiction, but the author handles it with assurance here, his dialogue is wonderfully realistic and his book well worth reading in spite of being a trifle over-long.

TOLD IN WINTER (Chatto and Windus. 18s.) is an unusual novel, by Miss Jon Godden, about a middle-aged writer of some fame, living and working in the depths of the country with only his servant-companion (once his batman and badly disfigured during the war), and a beautiful Alsatian dog, to share his near solitude. To this small household, one snowbound winter's day, appears a pretty young actress, uninvited but infatuated, and it is her presence and her wiles which rouse the servant's enmity and the dog's jealousy. Surprisingly, there is very little sentimentality about the story which is all the more effective for that. It is also very well and subtly written.

Mr. Robin Jenkins is a Scottish writer who, after several commendable novels on generally local themes, has turned to the more exotic stretches of an Asian country for his new book, DUST ON THE PAW (Macdonald. 18s.). An explanation of the title is that the paw is authority and the dust those who are trampled under it. The central character is a teacher of science, engaged on tragi-comic endeavours to show that his native country, which is, in fact, still very primitive, is ready to accept the scientific benefits of the West without losing its national soul to materialism. As the most personal of examples he proposes to marry a woman who is not only a university graduate and a civil servant but ready to come out from

LOOKING EASTWARDS

Two important books about the Communist bloc

It is not altogether an idle fancy to assume that in this perilous century, the centre of aggressive power politics is shifting eastwards—from Berlin under Hitler, to Moscow under Stalin, to Pekin under Mao Tse-tung. And in a sense, Communism has changed the pattern of diplomacy, since it demands a different language and code of conduct. I am prompted to these generalisations by two books. The first is RUSSIA AND THE WEST UNDER LENIN AND STALIN (Hutchinson. 40s.), by George F. Kennan. This is a brilliant, masterly work, which is likely to become the textbook on East-West relations from 1917 to the end of the last war. It is drawn from lectures given by the author at Oxford and Harvard. Mr. Kennan, now serving as U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade, spent many years in Moscow and was briefly U.S. Ambassador there. He is, therefore, in a strong position to describe at first hand the corridors of power. His thesis, in line with current historical work in re-evaluating twentieth-century events, is that awareness of the past will help as guidance for the future. Thus he argues persuasively that the U.S. should recognise Communist China: an enemy with which it is possible to communicate cannot be a total enemy.

In presenting a masterly chart of the shifting currents of alliance and intrigue in Europe up to and including the last war, the author clears up many of the apparently puzzling political manœuvres of the time. The clear narrative line is illuminated by pen portraits of the chief political figures and the international conferences they took part in. One point which is repeatedly made is that the emotional image held by one nation of another does not correspond to reality—that in tune with the wartime psychology of democratic peoples, the Americans, for instance, assumed that they and the Chinese, since they were fighting against the same adversary, were fighting in the same cause.

Acting as a supplement to Mr. Kennan's book is Marvin Kalb's DRAGON IN THE KREMLIN (Gollancz. 21s.). This is an attempt by a leading American journalist to find out about the policies of Communist China, and particularly the relations between Moscow and Pekin. Written in the form of conversations with journalists and diplomats in various capitals of the world, his book is a valuable source for current theories about Communist China and Mao Tse-tung's developments of Communist ideology. At a time when political discussion has again grown lively about a possible rift between the two leaders of the Communist bloc, this is a valuable background book. In the same way, in a much more authoritative fashion, Mr. Kennan provides a background to why Berlin has remained so much a point of tension in Europe.

Under Mr. Khrushchev Russia has been apparently concentrating on technological advances to convince the world of the virtue of Communism. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the drive towards space. This has bolstered recent scientific advances in knowledge of the universe. ATLAS OF THE UNIVERSE (Nelson. 42s.) is a lavish and beautifully produced volume by Br. Ernst and Tj. E. De Vries. The volume is a graphic guide to the discoveries of modern astronomy.

In complete contrast is Gilbert Spencer's account of his brother Stanley Spencer, through childhood to emergence as one of Britain's most controversial painters. STANLEY SPENCER (Gollancz. 21s.), which is illustrated by the author, is a chatty account of the evolution of an artist who was profoundly influenced by his religious experience.

Finally comes ARNE OF NORWAY (Chatto and Windus. 10s. 6d.), by Betty Cavanna. This is one of the publishers' series of Around the World today books, and is an introduction in words and pictures to the life of a young Norwegian boy. Written in a simple style, the book will be of much fascination to travel-hungry children.

Jolyon Wimhurst

England to join him. The English community, from H.E. downwards, is concerned with the problem and the teacher himself is also in the throes of rather too rapid promotion, taking the transition from dust to paw a little uneasily. Amusing, touching and with the hallmark of authenticity about it.

CONDELL (Cassell. 13s. 6d.) is an odd, see-sawing but somehow fascinating story about a man who comes to a tropical island to find it dominated by a man called Muller who rules the natives tyrannically and could be said to be a symbol of force and of evil. One of his two daughters, on the other hand, is a symbol of sensuality and the other of pure goodness. The struggles of the newcomer in his attempts to resolve his relationships with them all form the plot of Mr. James Turner's book, which is more haunting than credible.

The narrator of A MESS OF POTAGE (Macmillan. 16s.) is a young peasant who lives with his family on their small French farm. His grandmother, an unpleasant old body at the best of times, has died while on a visit to America and her ashes have been returned for burial at home, in a tin labelled "Special Soup" in order to avoid difficulties with the Customs. A covering letter, explaining this natty little stratagem, is delayed, which explains the electrifying first line of Natala de la Fère's novel: "My family was never the same after drinking Grandmother Miredo." Here is a witty and original writer with a not unpleasant spice of malice and not a banality from first to last.

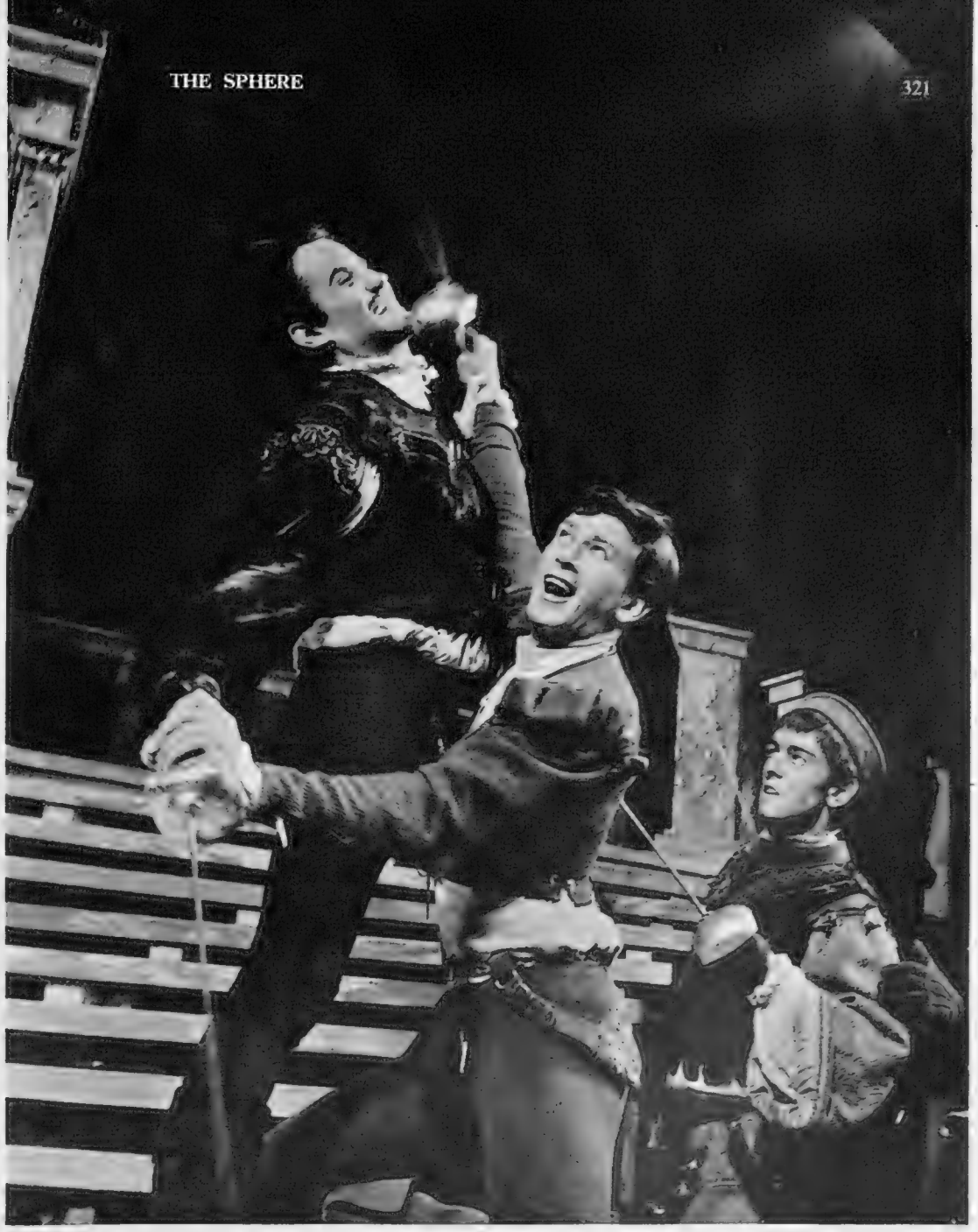
Vernon Fane

VERDICT UPHELD

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has, hitherto, generally been regarded as an ambitious intriguer, whose character was revealed in his garrulous diaries. In BRASSHAT (Secker and Warburg. 30s.), Basil Collier sets out to disprove the accepted view and attempts to show that Wilson was one of the most devoted public servants of his time. He certainly emerges as an intelligent soldier (a rarity among senior British officers in World War I) and the enthusiasm with which he preached his ideas may sometimes have been misunderstood. For instance, it was natural to him to seek out after dinner Grey and Churchill, soon after the latter had become First Lord of the Admiralty, and harangue them until past midnight about his theories of strategy. It is true, too, that his tenure as Commandant at the Staff College in the early years of the century was of great benefit to an army which was soon to be engaged in the First World War.

Nevertheless, like his subject, Mr. Collier is over-enthusiastic. There can be no getting round the fact that Wilson was a political general as were many of his contemporaries in that rank. And he was an intriguer. His conduct when he was Director of Military Operations at the War Office at the time of the Curragh incident and passed confidential information to Bonar Law and the other Opposition leaders cannot be excused by declaring that he believed "that the country and the army, and the approval of men of his own way of thinking, were all that mattered." Again, on the eve of the War, he was hand in glove with the Opposition. One suspects that Mr. Collier has become so absorbed in Wilson's character that on occasions he has lost his sense of perspective. Else, how can he write: "To the Government's mingled sorrow and relief Kitchener had gone down with the cruiser *Hampshire*." The author also fails to appreciate that Kitchener kept back certain divisions in 1914 because, unlike Wilson, he foresaw it was going to be a long war. Finally, it is nonsense to envisage that had he not been murdered, Wilson might have become Conservative leader in place of Baldwin. In spite of Mr. Collier's eloquent pleading, History's verdict on Wilson must in the main remain upheld.

C.D.



Romeo (Brian Murray) interrupts the dual between, left, Mercutio (Ian Bannen) and Tybalt (Peter McEnery)

ROMEO AND JULIET

at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre

Peter Hall's new production of Shakespeare's tragedy at Stratford-upon-Avon has the great advantage of possessing Dorothy Tutin as Juliet, a role which she has made all her own. Despite the fact that Brian Murray took over the part of Romeo at very short notice, the production was generally welcomed as an attempt to let the play speak for itself. It also gives theatre-lovers a chance to see again Dame Edith Evans as the Nurse.

Paris (Barry Warren), Juliet (Dorothy Tutin) and Friar Lawrence (Max Adrian)

LONDON'S HELIPORT?

Photograph by Charles E. Brown

Looking down the Thames past Vauxhall, Lambeth, Westminster, Charing Cross and Waterloo bridges, the aerial photograph shows, in the foreground, Nine Elms Goods Depot, one of the three possible sites for a helicopter station in central London. These were suggested in a report published by a committee appointed in 1959 by Mr. Watkinson, then Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. Nine Elms Goods Yard, which serves the West of England, is the biggest Southern Region goods depot in London. The large building, left foreground, forms warehouse accommodation for bulk goods brought by river and awaiting transhipment by rail. The railway tracks, right, run to Waterloo Station. In the foreword to the committee's report, Mr. Thorneycroft, Minister of Aviation, made it clear that a final selection of a site for a heliport had not yet been made. The three possibles are Nine Elms, which could provide a 13-acre platform over the North Goods Depot and over an area by

the river, built 50 ft. above ground level; the roof of Cannon Street Station and an adjoining area, giving an area of up to 7 acres, also about 50 ft. above ground level; and St. Katharine Docks, east of Tower Bridge, where the platform would have to be raised over an area of about 9 acres to clear obstacles of cranes, warehouses and Tower Bridge. Of the three, Nine Elms and Cannon Street appear best to meet the requirements of a new heliport being within easy reach of the centre of London. It has been stated that the British Transport Commission have no objection in principle to Nine Elms being used. The report estimates that by 1975 a 12-acre heliport would be handling 1,500,000 passengers a year. The existing heliport built by Westland at Battersea cannot be expected to handle the full requirement after 1965. One bugbear planning such a heliport must overcome is that of noise, but the report considers that it should be possible to minimise this.

INDUSTRY AND THE STOCK MARKET

TRUSTEES' SCOPE

By "THE SPHERE" CITY CORRESPONDENT

"I cannot recollect anything quite so momentous in the investment world as the freeing of the trustees from their gilt-edged chains." This recent comment by Mr. Harold Wincott, the financial commentator, highlights the new powers for trustees given by the new Trustee Act. This allows trustees to divide their holdings, which were formerly confined almost exclusively to fixed interest securities into two equal parts. One of these parts may now be invested in certain types of Ordinary shares. This represents a major departure in investment, though estimates of the amount of Ordinary shares that trustees may buy vary from £200,000,000 to as much as £800,000,000. It has been suggested that the total amount of funds deployed by trustees in Government securities, property and all other assets may reach £5,000,000,000 to £6,000,000,000. This is equivalent to roughly 2s. in the £ of total wealth in this country.

Under the new Act each trustee, who has not already arranged wider powers through special legislation, will divide his holdings into narrower range and wider range investments. The narrower range investments broadly cover the familiar list of trustee stocks, e.g., Defence Bonds and Government issues, while the wider range relates to Ordinary shares. Looking further ahead, the Treasury have reserved the power to increase this wider range to 25 per cent. of a trust fund. But there is apparently no intention of exercising this power in the near future. Trustees may buy some of the narrow range investments as they please, but for part of these narrow range stocks and for all the wider range purchases they must have the written advice of someone who is competent in investment matters. Trustees may buy shares on verbal suggestions, but these must later be confirmed in writing.

With 3½ per cent. War Loan standing only a little above £50, many trustees who are concerned with income will no doubt keep to their gilt-edged holdings, even if these show a loss on their original cost. Where more than a life interest is involved, and even where the life interest is likely to continue for some time, trustees should consider investing in ordinary shares.

But trustees may not buy any Ordinary share. They are restricted to the shares of companies which satisfy four major conditions. These are that the securities and dividends must be payable in sterling; that they must be quoted on a recognised Stock Exchange; that the company's issued capital must be at least £1,000,000, and that an Ordinary dividend must have been paid for each of the five years preceding the investment.

These may seem no more than sensible requirements, but in fact, a number of useful investments are ruled out. Some insurance companies, such as Equity and Law or London and Manchester, which have small issued capitals, may not be bought by trustees. New companies are also outside trustees' scope, as are merger companies where one of the merged companies has recently omitted a dividend. Bearing these criteria in mind, a leading firm of stockbrokers highlights four sectors of industry in which trustees—and other investors—may well consider investment. These sections are banks and hire-purchase, building, chemicals, and food.

In banks, the recent pace of profit growth (29 per cent. last year) is not expected to be maintained, but the banks' increasing stake in hire-purchase is reckoned an important long-term growth pointer which should not be impaired by the "Little Budget." Best choice among these shares is reckoned United Dominions Trust, Britain's leading hire-purchase group, whose shares can now be bought to yield nearly 4 per cent. This group's interim dividend is expected in November. Building equities, the brokers add, deserve inclusion in every portfolio. Despite the check on building activity introduced by the Chancellor, materials are in short supply, while over the last twenty years building share prices have kept ahead of industrials as a whole. Spending on roads, an important outlet for many building material groups, is to be increased sharply over the years ahead. Best growth selection is thought to be Wimpey, now offering only about 1½ per cent. while trustees might also consider London Brick, which offer around 4 per cent.

In chemicals, it is stated "this is the age for chemicals" and many British shares are thought to look attractive by Continental standards. A major new phase of expansion is believed to lie ahead, with the greatest growth in petro-chemicals and synthetic fibres. In 1960, chemical profits showed a larger increase than for any other industry. Outstanding choice here remains Imperial Chemical Industries, one of the largest industrial concerns outside the United States. Food shares, the last section referred to, are included as food sales directly reflect the rise in living standards. Current share yields are low but the potential is thought to be correspondingly high. In this country Unilever must be reckoned the outstanding food equity, though it has other interests, both in this country and throughout the world. One other possibility for investors is United Biscuit, offering about 3 per cent., while for investors primarily concerned with capital rather than current income, Tesco Stores hold out interesting possibilities. This group has led the development of multiple retailing in the food industry and one recent estimate suggests that multiples' sales may rise by 50 per cent. in the next five years, following developments in supermarkets and discount stores.

LEADERS OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

Photographed by Tom Hustler

Alec Clark

As chairman and managing director of Beatson, Clark and Co. Ltd., Mr. Clark is the sixth generation of the family controlling the well-known Yorkshire glass container manufacturers established in Rotherham in 1751. He is the President of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation on the Council of which he has served for the past fifteen years. Alec Wilson Clark was born at Rotherham in 1906 and educated at Silcoates School and Sheffield University where he obtained an Associateship in mechanical engineering. He served his apprenticeship at the Yorkshire Engine Co. Ltd., and is an M.I.Mech.E. When he joined the family concern the whole of the output was mouth blown and he has been responsible for a complete conversion to fully automatic production and for the establishment of a second factory at Barnsley. He has made and maintained contacts with glass manufacturers in most parts of the world and is this year's President of a European group embracing twelve countries. Among his other appointments Mr. Clark is chairman of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Container Industry and vice-chairman of the British Glass Industry Research Association which he helped to establish six years ago. He is a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Company of Glass Sellers. He serves as a J.P. for the County Borough of Rotherham and takes considerable interest in local affairs, being Past-President both of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. Married with two sons, two daughters and three grandchildren, Mr. Clark lives at Rotherham. His main recreations are tennis, billiards and bridge

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY UNDER PRESSURE

By "THE SPHERE" INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

When Mr. C. O. Stanley, of Pye, last year secured control of the Telephone Manufacturing Company against opposition by seven other manufacturers of telephone equipment in Britain, it seemed likely that his successful entry into this somewhat comfortably organised industry would provoke further change in it. At the beginning of this month one such change occurred: a £5,000,000 merger was arranged between the Plessey Company, Automatic Telephone and Electric Company, and Ericsson Telephone and Electric Company, which if approved by shareholders of all three, will bring together about 40 per cent. of telephone manufacture.

The telecommunications industry has many features peculiar to itself: for example, its pooling of research arrangements in conjunction with the Post Office's own research at Dollis Hill—which is one of the things about the business that Mr. Pye criticised. But the interests of Plessey, at least, like those of Pye, range far outside the telephone equipment field. And though this concentration of manufacture can be rationalised purely in terms of that business, rather similar circumstances to those that brought it about exist in many other parts of the whole electrical and electronic industry—and are bringing about the same pressures for further amalgamation.

One factor that bulks large in the commercial behaviour of many parts of this huge and sprawling industry, around which it is hard to draw any clear frontier lines and within which it is considerably more difficult to assess the importance of different sections, is that their markets are often dominated by a single buyer. And this buyer is often the Government, via one department or another.

In the telephone equipment industry, of course, this is the Post Office, whose requirements dominate the whole development policy of "the ring" of manufacturers into which Mr. Pye pushed his way last year. In heavy electrical work, it is the nationalised electricity supply industry, which can decide from outside which companies shall stay in the business of building heavy turbines, for example, and which shall be shut out. In much of the newer and more advanced electronic work, the dominant customer is defence—not only in the purchase of final hardware, but even more so in the financing of research and development. The exports of these sections of the electrical industry, again, are often to public authorities in other parts of the world; and in this competition abroad, too, therefore, politics sometimes play a part in tipping the balance between equipment from different countries.

Another feature common to these industries is the rapid advance of their technology, through an effort on research and development that takes a much bigger part of their total income than in most other industries. Sometimes the Government pays for a considerable part of this development work, but only in particular fields; this does, certainly, offer the industry some considerable by-products in applying knowledge to commercial goods, and enables it to concentrate its own research spending on pet commercial products. Nevertheless, the amount of profits that companies in this industry expect as a matter of course to plough back into developing new techniques and products, and the proportion of highly-skilled staff they employ even in management and production, is quite exceptional. Except in cases where the Government is paying, this means that any electrical manufacturing group with a wide spread of interests is constantly needing to "subsidise" the development or the intitial stages of production of several new products out of the profits on an established range of more traditional equipment. This balancing act is never an easy one: research is an inherently risky business.

Another thing that characterises the electrical manufacturing industry is that it has had a relatively short and not always happy history. The growth of electricity supply is one of the great success stories of this century, in all countries, and its rate of advance, amazingly, shows little sign of slowing down. Nevertheless, most of the main groups in the business are still headed by men with considerable experience of slump, cut-throat competition and profit margins squeezed down to nothing. It was this experience, largely, which gave rise to the many forms of agreement to share markets and to keep prices level that characterised this industry during the '30's and survived largely unchanged through to the years after the war. Many of those agreements—which had tended to keep the existing structure of the industry intact over many years, offering everyone a living at the cost of denying the most efficient or enterprising the full rewards of their greater efficiency—have recently been declared void by the Restrictive Trade Practices Court or abandoned because other similar ones had been declared void.

One needs to superimpose on to this picture of a science-based capital equipment industry, dealing with very powerful buyers and accustomed to organise somewhat defensively against them, the other side of this business, which since the war has grown very rapidly but is now levelling off—domestic electrical and electronic apparatus. Sections of this—each new appliance to gladden the housewife's kitchen or drawing-room—have had very considerable booms indeed since the war. Some, such as television, have probably reached saturation; others like washing machines are no longer enjoying the dramatic growth they did; some such as dishwashers have not really broken the surface of the British domestic market.

These have been made to some degree by specialists with little general interest in other electrical manufacture, such as Hoover; some of the electronics firms, too, started this way with domestic radio and then television, though the war introduced even the most domestic of these into the manufacture of equipment such as radar. In recent years there has been a considerable concentration of activity in the domestic electronics field: there are far fewer actual manufacturers of radio and television sets than there are brand names on the outside of the cabinets. Most of the major electrical manufacturing groups have at one time or another made radio and television sets, but today not many still do; on the other hand, most of them still have quite a significant stake in one part or another of the electrical appliance manufacturing business, such as cookers and heating equipment. But it would probably be too much to say that any are able very successfully to balance out fluctuations in their capital equipment business with this kind of manufacture; with governmental action on purchase tax and hire purchase, the domestic equipment business has developed unpredictable fluctuations of its own.

A 30-ft. tracker dish and radar array at one of the Marconi research stations where radar tracking experiments are being carried out. In the field of communications using repeater satellites in orbit, Marconi are engaged in intensive studies of ground equipment

Although demand for some of the major products of this industry is growing along with the world's appetite for electricity, the equipment is generally wanted in larger and larger packets; an increase in generating capacity that five years ago might have meant four power stations, for example, may now mean two or even one. This tends to happen all along the line. As a result considerable pressures have built up for concentration into fewer companies; and the outlawing of trade agreements that parcelled out the work and kept weaker firms in business would logically point in the same way.

In terms of return on capital, all of the biggest electrical groups in Britain have had a rather difficult time in recent years; and if Britain enters the Common Market, they will be up against electrical combines such as Siemens and AEG, which are larger to begin with and have an established hold within Continental markets. None of these factors need necessarily make this British industry a weak competitor: in certain fields of electronics and advanced equipment it is technically well ahead of anywhere but the United States. But they do suggest that if this country is to become a full—and successful—member of the Common Market, this industry's process of rationalisation and concentration into stronger, more efficient units needs to go a little further.

Sand, which is the lifeblood of the glass industry, is extracted from a quarry in the form of sandstone

Raw materials are automatically weighed and mixed

THE BRITISH GLASS

by Dennis Rider, Director, Glass Manufacturers' Federation

The term British Glass Industry is a generic one covering several major industries which, while melting what is scientifically described as glass, use widely differing formulæ and manufacturing processes and serve different markets. By varying the constituent raw materials, glasses with significant differences in their properties are made for specific purposes. The basic raw material is silica sand. The addition of limestone and soda ash and minor ingredients give a general-purpose glass used primarily for bottles and jars for packaging, and polished plate and sheet glass for building. Borax has the property of reducing the thermal expansion of glass and is thus an important constituent of heat-resisting glass for ovenware and laboratory apparatus. The addition of lead oxide assists the optical properties of glass, and lead glass, as it is known, is used for lenses and prisms and also for cut glass tableware where the polished cuts reflect and disperse the rays of light and add to the æsthetic qualities of the object.

The products of the glass industry range in size from the minute glass beads known as ballotini, now widely used on road signs because of the reflective surface they create, to the huge areas of polished plate and float glass used in contemporary store windows and all-glass shopfronts. They may have purely utilitarian qualities, as in the resistors essential to electronic computers, or æsthetic qualities, as in the engraved presentation glassware specially made to commemorate a significant historic or, as is more common, a private occasion. Glass can be hand-fashioned by methods similar to those in use for over 2,000 years (as is lead crystal drinking glassware) or produced automatically on machines (as are bottles and jars) at a total rate throughout the industry of 8,500 a minute night and day throughout the year without pause.

Manufacturing by hand is always guaranteed to attract interest and hand-made glass is particularly fascinating because the craftsman is working from a material at high temperatures which ranges through a kaleidoscope of colours as it cools. Because each piece is hand-made it is, in this sense, unique.

On the other hand, machine-made products have the precision associated with automatic production. Glass containers for food and drink, for example, have to be made to precise dimensions so that they can be accurately filled, labelled and sealed on today's high-speed machinery. Optical and ophthalmic lens blanks, automatically made by the million, must be reproduced to a tolerance of only a few thousandths of an inch. In all sections of the industry using automatic methods of production the whole process, from the handling, mixing and melting of raw materials to the inspection of finished products, is subject to close control.

Again, the industry has a healthy regard for new ideas. The Department of Glass Technology at the University of Sheffield, established in 1917, was the first of its kind in the world. Today students come to the Department from all over the world, and the training they receive ensures that the glass industry can draw into the works competently trained glass technologists, apart from its intake of graduates from other universities.

The traditional way—a craftsman is casting on the stem of a wine glass by hand. **Left:** In an automatic method of production, continuing day and night, tubing is drawn away from the glass melting tank. The bulk of glass tubing in Britain is manufactured automatically. It is mainly used in laboratory apparatus and strip lighting

INDUSTRY

Uncured glass fibre on its way to be processed. Glass fibre is one of the forms of glass which is continually being used in different ways. Soft glass fibres, looking like cotton wool, are used for insulation purposes

The larger works have established research laboratories to ensure that they can deal not only with difficulties should they arise at the works, but also with new developments in their own field. The largest flat glass manufacturers in the Commonwealth opened new £2,000,000 research laboratories at Lathom, near St. Helens, Lancashire, in May of this year. Collectively the industry has established research laboratories at Sheffield and the work undertaken advances the good of all its members irrespective of size.

This continual search into the future has already paid dividends. One company has recently revolutionised the manufacture of flat glass by floating molten glass on molten tin. This is the Float process—a process which puts British glass manufacturers well in advance of the rest of the world in manufacturing techniques. Glass containers are much lighter in weight than their pre-war counterparts and the machines on which they are made produce them at a much faster rate. Well-established products have expanded their markets and new products have been introduced which have considerably widened the scope of the industry.

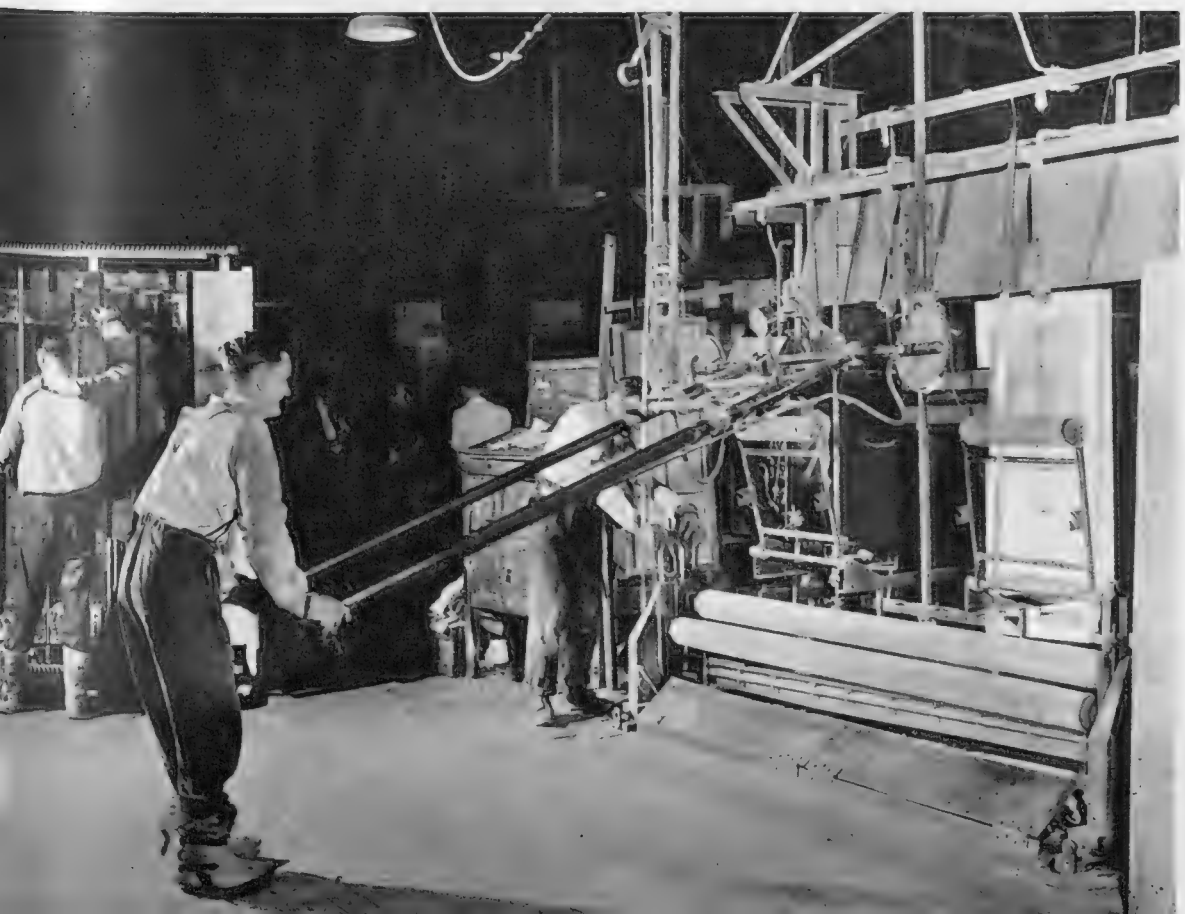
The products of the glass industry are distributed both directly to the consumer and as raw materials or components to virtually every other industry. It is perhaps in this second field that the industry's most important markets have been developed. The glass container industry produces essential components for Britain's ever-growing packaging industry. Despite competition from other established materials, e.g., tinplate and paper, and from a relative newcomer—plastics, glass container sales have increased by 43 per cent. since 1950 and in 1960 achieved a record sales figure estimated at £46,000,000. This section of the industry is determined to ensure that glass containers contribute effectively towards packaging new products and has powerfully increased its sales promotion drive in recent years.

Flat glass, mostly in the form of polished plate and window or sheet glass, is a vital raw material for the building industry and as safety glass in the car industry. Glass blocks and coloured glass " claddings " in particular have been widely used to produce exciting contrasts of light and colour in many new buildings.

The importance of scientific glassware to research and development work in industry needs no elaboration. Before 1939, British industry and research were largely dependent on foreign supplies for many articles of scientific glassware, and yet this section of the British glass industry is now an important exporter, producing both articles for mass demand, e.g., beakers, flasks, pipettes, and the intricate " custom built " laboratory glassware required in complicated chemical processes and in higher research. Much of this glassware is made from glass tubing, and rod produced in the U.K. which is also used in the manufacture of fluorescent lights, electronic valves and in special compositions for the production of ampoules and vials for pharmaceutical packaging. Wide diameter tubing is now used for the production of industrial glass pipelines employed in the chemical, food processing, distilling and brewing industries.

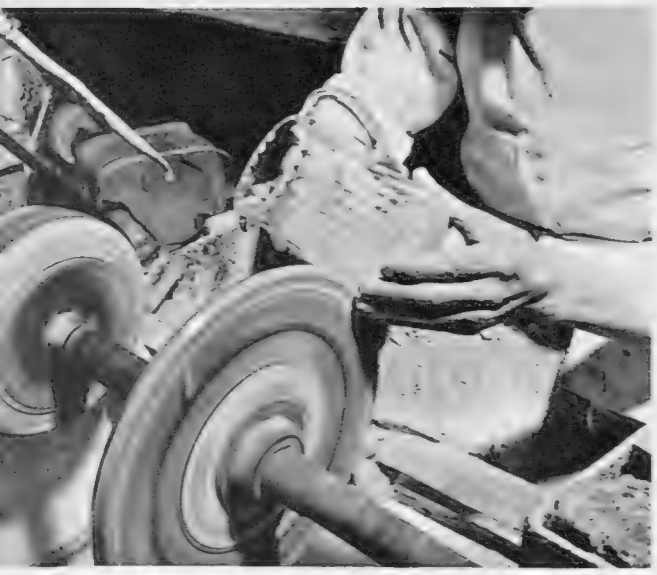
The high-speed mass production of glass bulb envelopes has made a major contribution towards meeting increased demand for electric light bulbs at economic cost. Another more recent development in the illuminating glassware section of the industry has been the production of sealed beam headlamps, for some years popular in the U.S.A. for their greater reliability, better light and longer life in motor vehicles. Another aid to road safety

(*Continued on following pages*)



The first stage in manufacturing a container is the extrusion of a predetermined weight of glass. Shears move across to cut off the " gobs." **Left:** Sheet glass is made by a process which draws the glass upwards from a tank of molten liquid. Thirty feet above the tank, the glass is cut and then lifted by pneumatic handling gear

Glass lends itself to surface decoration. A vase is given a pattern by a process known as copper wheel engraving



Decorating lead crystal glass by hand is a traditional British skill. This kind of glass was introduced by George Ravenscroft in the late seventeenth century

A skilled craftsman manipulates glass tubing to form it into intricate laboratory apparatus by heating the glass in a gas flame with compressed air or oxygen

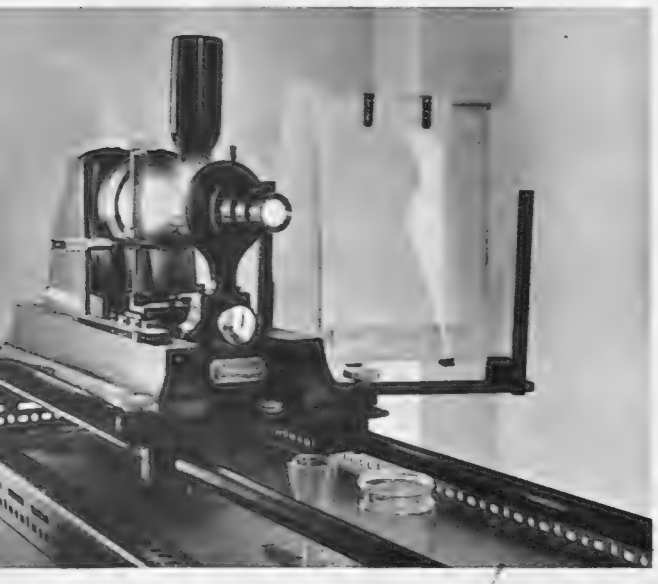
THE BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY

(Continued from previous page)

is the growing use of glass as a reflecting material in the form of minute glass balls, the ballotini referred to earlier, which can be readily mixed with paint or applied to adhesive surfaces affording a brilliant reflection in direct artificial light.

The successful development of British optical glass manufacture has been an outstanding achievement of the industry in recent years. British optical glass is sold throughout the world both for microscopes, cameras and other optical instruments and also in a wide range of shades as filter lenses for the exclusion of harmful light rays during industrial processes such as welding. Further, the optical glass industry has developed special radiation shielding glasses for use in inspection windows of "caves" where nuclear fission products are used or stored.

The insulating properties of glass, which are clearly demonstrated in the massive glass insulators on appliances carrying high voltage cables, are also employed in the manufacture of tiny capacitors and resistors from glass foil and rod. Other glass components for use in electronic instruments are employed in the form of small pressings accurately made to meet exacting requirements.



The accuracy of a glass container finish is checked by means of a shadowgraph. **Below:** All glass containers are inspected and sorted at the end of the annealing process. Close control is exercised at each stage of the production from the arrival of the various raw materials and then through the melting, forming and annealing processes to the inspection of the end products

As far as the household consumer is concerned, the main type of glass purchased at retail level is domestic glassware—i.e., drinking glasses, glass kitchen and ovenware, etc. This section of the industry has both developed modern techniques for the mass production of inexpensive drinking and table glassware of elegant design, and preserved the traditional craft of hand-made British lead crystal glassware. Heat-resisting oven glassware continues to enjoy great popularity with housewives, particularly in new colour and decorated designs. A recent development has produced flame-resistant types of ware for use on the top of the stove, in which one type of product exploits the very high mechanical and thermal strength of a new material combining the characteristics of both glass and ceramics.

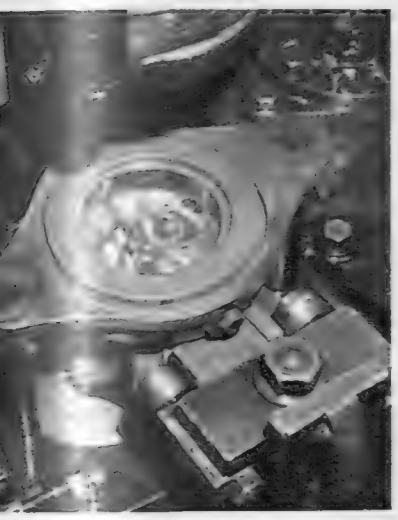
The industry is not large by the standards of some of Britain's major industries, either in total turnover or in exports. Sales in 1960 are estimated at about £145,000,000, of which £21,000,000 was directly exported. This figure does not, however, take into account glass and glassware sent abroad indirectly in various forms as car windscreens and filled glass containers. The industry's balance of trade has altered very radically in comparison with the pre-war position when imports at £7,000,000 in 1938 exceeded exports by over £5,000,000. Today the balance of trade is firmly in favour of the U.K., imports in 1960 being £9,200,000 as compared with exports of £21,200,000.

The industry's main export markets continue to be the countries of the Commonwealth. The fast-growing European market is a significant outlet for certain of the industry's specialised products, particularly scientific and electronic glassware and glass tubing. In this respect, it is interesting to note that countries of the Common Market were in 1960 a more important outlet for the industry than those of the European Free Trade Association, and export trade to the Common Market increased at a slightly higher rate than exports to E.F.T.A. countries. By and large, it is unlikely that U.K. membership of the Common Market would widen this export trade very considerably, as most Common Market countries have substantial glass industries, many of which are engaged themselves in export trade.

The industry's prime function, however, is to supply raw materials and components to other British industries, many of which may benefit more directly by a closer integration of European trade, and in this respect, the industry is prepared to meet, by greater efficiency and productivity, increased competition from European producers, to take advantage of the greater home market which might result for many of its major customers.

In assembling a stained-glass window, each piece is separately framed in lead strip. Traditional methods of making such windows have been little changed for centuries

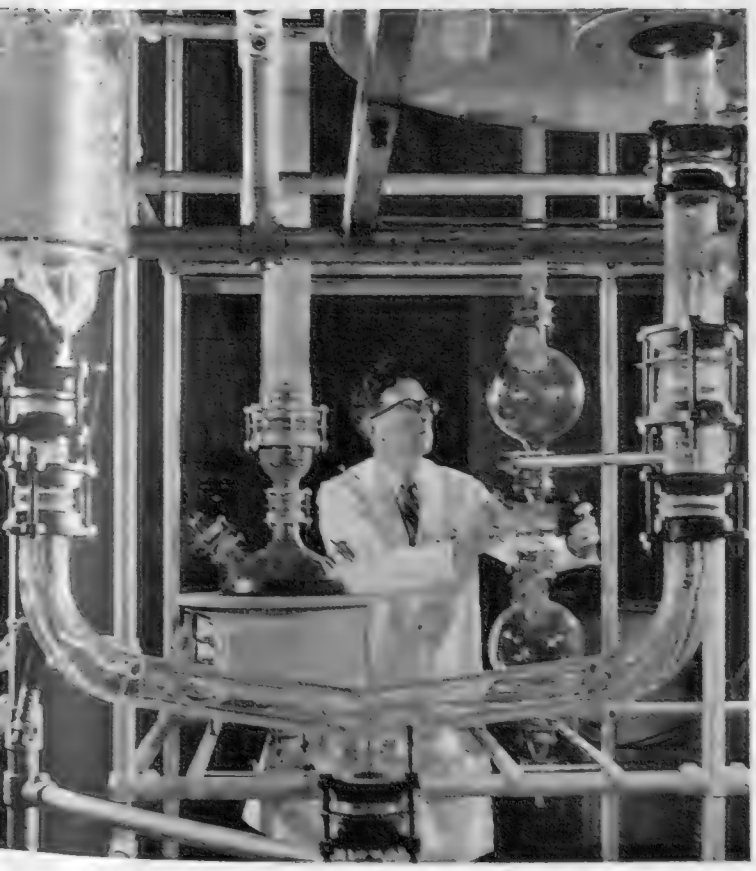
Lens blanks are inspected while they are still hot at an optical factory situated in North Wales, which makes 40,000,000 of these blanks a year

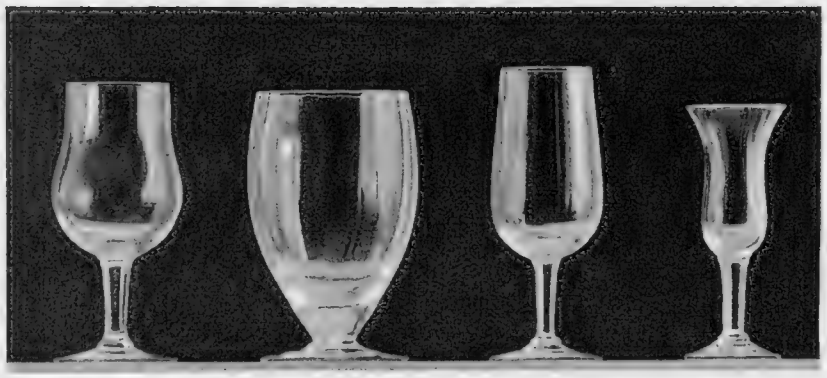


Left: In the manufacture of pressed glass, a predetermined amount of glass drops into a mould, where a plunger automatically forces it into shape

Right: Crystal 61—a £10,000,000 project of the Glass Age Development Committee—could become a show-place for industry and would, if constructed, dominate the London skyline

Below: A glass pilot plant employed in the synthesis of experimental agricultural chemicals





Four different types of glasses from Peter Dominic, Ltd.

Two " Tapered Tulips " on left, and two " Paris " goblets on right, from Dominic

GOOD LIVING

By Ganymede

The eyes and the nose play almost as big a part in the enjoyment of wine as taste. That is why it is so important that glasses should contribute as much as possible to the pleasure of good wine. It is remarkable how many glasses are seen with interesting and aesthetically pleasing forms which are well designed as objects to decorate the table. Yet they do nothing towards bringing out the best qualities of the liquid to be put in them.

The requirements are very simple. We want to see and enjoy the colour and limpidity of the wine, therefore the vessel should be made of clear glass, preferably not decorated with cut patterns or engraving. The thinner the glass the better, because it is often desirable to warm the wine by the heat of the hand. It should be fairly large, so that it need never be filled to the brim; for the best effect, a wine glass should never be more than two-thirds full. Regarding shape, a good, wide surface is desirable, so that the bouquet can be released to the best advantage. It has also been found that the top should curve inwards, to help concentrate the bouquet released. This makes for the best shape, that of a tulip.

Within these simple requirements there are variations on the basic shape to suit particular types of wine. Red wines, where the bouquet is most important, burgundies as well as clarets, need a round, tulip-shaped glass large enough for the bouquet to develop and linger. Glasses for white wines show a greater variety. A white burgundy needs a slightly smaller, but similar shaped glass, while a sauterne, which is sweet and rich, should be drunk from quite small glasses of the same shape. The whites of Alsace and Anjou traditionally need a long-stemmed glass, probably to keep the heat of the hand away from the bowl as they are drunk chilled. In this country we always serve hocks and moselles in long, thin-stemmed glasses, but the stems are not nearly as thin and long in their home country. It was a fashion at one time to use coloured glasses for these wines, no doubt because the wines in those days were not as free of floating impurities as they are today. So there is now no justification or excuse for a coloured bowl, or even a coloured stem with a clear glass bowl.

Examples of " Leerdam Crystal," made in the Netherlands, and **left,** of the " English Regent " set. All these glasses are obtainable from Hedges and Butler

Orrefors glasses from Sweden, imported into Britain by J. Wuidart and Co. Ltd.

Champagne has its own special qualities and one of its attractions is the emergence of the bubbles which bring the bouquet with them to the surface. Originally, champagne glasses were very narrow and flute shaped. This was excellent for the bubbles, but made the filling of glasses difficult. Then came the wide, open cup shapes which made filling and sipping easy, but exhausted the rising of the fine bubbles almost as quickly as the use of a swizzle-stick. Today's best champagne glasses are a compromise between the " flute " and the tulip. They preserve the beauty of the upward rising stream of fine bubbles, they are easy to fill and, for the drinker, concentrate the bouquet under his nose.

A good cognac is enjoyed as much by the nose as by the palate, and its bouquet is rich, but delicate at the same time. It should be treated with respectful tenderness instead of brute force. The exaggerated size of the huge balloon glass exposes the surface too drastically, just as heating the glass by a flame releases the gentle fumes with overpowering force, only to make them disappear much too quickly. A small balloon is much better and other even more suitable shapes are being introduced, mainly at the instigation of the distillers of the best cognacs in the Charente. They are based on the shape of glasses used for tasting by the experts in Cognac and Jarnac. Some use elongated tulips, where the round bowl tapers to the rim, similar to the so-called " copita " of Xerez. The other version has a round bowl which tapers upwards and finishes with a cylindrical section reminiscent of the bottom half of the glass of an oil lamp.

Sherry glasses vary greatly. Usually they are long and narrow, but, of course, sherry benefits from the tulip shape, and the " copita " is gaining ground slowly too. For port a small round, stemmed glass is the best.

Looking round the available supplies in the various shops and stores I have found that among the many richly cut, or showy, often coloured " contemporary " designs one will find, after a little search, the glasses, which are not beautiful as showpieces in themselves, but do the most for the wine, and are still attractive for their singleness of purpose. Thus I have found the rather expensive Baccarat crystal, which I consider one of the finest on the market, in two places. Harrods stock the set " Perfection," in all sizes, while the Burlington Glass shop in the Burlington Arcade sells the " Haut Brion " pattern (elongated tulip shape) which is perfect in my opinion. According to size their price is from 12s. 6d. to 25s. each. Their fineness and purity must be seen to be believed. A little cheaper, but again excellent quality, is the set called " Illusion " by the Orrefors Company (imported by J. Wuidart and Co). They also make a slightly cut set called " Prelude."

Several wine merchants have their own glasses made for them, and sell them at very reasonable prices. Hedges and Butler Ltd. have two sets, the " Regent " set of English crystal, comprises eight different glasses which range in price from 6s. for the sherry to 14s. 9d. for the hock. Their other set, " Leerdam Crystal," made in the Netherlands, has six different glasses from 5s. 10d. for a 2-oz. liqueur to 13s. 7d. for a 12-oz. goblet. At much lower prices Peter Dominic has a good selection, " Paris " goblets from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d., and some " Tapered Tulip " goblets from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d., according to size. These are only a few examples of wine merchants' glasses.

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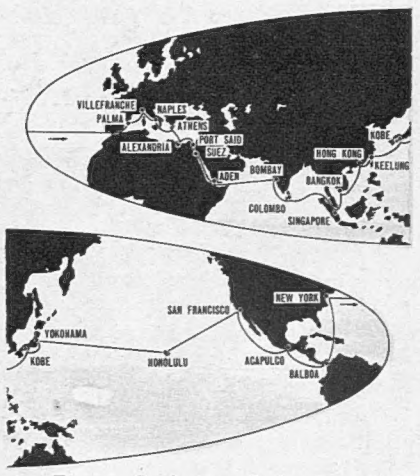

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MOTORING

HINTS OF THE FUTURE

Information about forthcoming models

By **COURTENAY EDWARDS**

With the approach of the Motor Show season —Frankfurt comes first on September 21, followed by Paris and London in that order— the grapevine is heavily laden with exciting news about new models, none of which I am yet at liberty to divulge.

Due for announcement next week are a new version of one of Britain's most popular sports two-seaters and the new front-wheel-drive Renault, which has a 750-c.c. engine and a number of bold new design features. I had the pleasure of driving this rugged little car over a tough test course in the South of France not long ago, and I am looking forward to writing about it in the next issue. During the past week I have been trying out, in the seclusion of the Welsh mountains, a brand new 1½-litre family saloon which, on a date not yet announced, will replace one of the Big Five's best-selling models. At the Frankfurt Show the new Volkswagen 1500 will be formally introduced and after driving it in Germany I shall be giving my impressions at the first opportunity.

It has been said that the Austin Healey Sprite, in its new form, has lost its simple charm, but I personally do not mourn the loss of its pop-eyed look. On the contrary, I appreciate its more sophisticated appearance, the extra room it gives in the cockpit and its improved luggage accommodation, with external access to the boot. The new body styling has added something like half a cwt. to the total weight of this 948-c.c. two-seater, but bigger twin carburettors and other engine improvements ensure that the car's performance, in spite of the extra weight, is better than before.

At £660 (£452 basic) in its standard form and £675 (£462 basic) in de luxe form (with rev. counter, engine thermometer, oil pressure gauge and other refinements), the Sprite is still Britain's cheapest sports two-seater. It does 85 m.p.h., you can expect around 40 m.p.g. during brisk touring, and a stop-watch test produced a 0-50 m.p.h. figure of 14 seconds. First impressions of the Sprite as far as acceleration is concerned may be disappointing to some, but with the new close-ratio gear-box it is necessary to make good use of engine revs., especially as second gear is much higher than before: a change which, generally speaking, is a great improvement.

The new Sprite retains its fine road-holding characteristics, and other features that impressed me were the ease of changing gear, the speed with which the hood can be put up and down (a moulded hard-top is optionally available), the healthy exhaust note, the three-point safety belt anchorages and the rack-and-pinion steering. The direction indicator switch is inconveniently placed half-way along the fascia and, there being no self-cancelling device, it is easy unintentionally to leave the lights flashing. It is a little difficult to get in and out of the Sprite. I should prefer winding windows (though we mustn't forget the car's low price) and I like to be able to lock my doors, even on a sports car.

During my road test of the Sprite I took the car over on the ferry from Lymington, Hampshire, to Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, to stay a couple of nights at the ancient George Hotel, neatly tucked in between the pier and Yarmouth's sixteenth-century castle, right on the water-front.

I went there because it is owned by Mr. David Wickins, head of Southern Counties Car Auctions, who had challenged me to find a pub with a more obliging staff. I later admitted that it would be extremely difficult to do so and because I have so often in the past had occasion to criticise the poor service at many British hotels I wish to pay tribute to Yarmouth's "George." During my stay I saw Louis, the head waiter, cheerfully supervising the serving of a full-scale dinner to a party of six at one o'clock in the morning.

I agree heartily with the Coroner who castigated the British motorist's "dangerous habit" of not sounding his horn. I do not think he is right, though, when he says this is due to the fact that horn-blowing annoys the motorist you are overtaking. In my experience he is annoyed only if you sound your horn in a provocative or aggressive manner. Apart from those hopeless cases who never like being overtaken in any circumstances, I think most drivers welcome a friendly toot to let them know you are about to pass. The devices fitted to cars to give "audible warning of approach" vary considerably in power and tone between different cars and I must admit that it is difficult to use some of them without seeming to be impatient and peremptory.

For the most part, though, they are not sufficiently strident when it comes to overtaking *camions* on the *routes nationales*. I like the idea incorporated in the Renault Dauphine, which has a little switch under the steering wheel by means of which the horn's penetrating open-road tone can be muted for town driving. I should like to see more use made in this country of headlamp-flashing to signal one's intention to overtake. This method is widely practised by motorists on the Continent, whose cars are usually fitted with conveniently-located, spring-loaded levers with which the headlights can be easily flashed even when the sidelights are switched off.

A new version of the Mercedes 3-litre 6-cylinder saloon, to be known as the 300 SE, will be seen at the Frankfurt Motor Show. It has a four-speed automatic gear-box, air suspension with self-levelling characteristics, fuel injection and Dunlop disc brakes all round

This is proving a bumper year for the car ferry business. British Railways, their French and Belgian partners, Silver City and Channel Air Bridge, all report record business and unprecedented bookings. Any motorist who has not booked but who still hopes to get his car across the English Channel by either aircraft or ship during the next couple of weeks will be lucky if he avoids disappointment.

It seems a long time ago that we had to hang about at Dover waiting for our cars to be slung aboard, yet it was not until some time after the war that drive-on, drive-off facilities became fully available. Air and surface services have improved enormously since then. British Railways were a little cross with Mr. G. F. Turberville, manager of the R.A.C.'s touring department, for suggesting the other day that the railways' car ferry services had "improved out of all recognition" as a result of air competition. B.R. say the improvement is due to the increase in traffic, but I doubt if the car ferry services would be as good as they are today without the spur of Silver City and Channel Air Bridge.

Mr. Cecil Byford, general manager of the Dover Harbour Board, through whose well appointed car ferry terminal pass hundreds of thousands of holiday-makers every year, tells me that during the first six months of 1961, 102,378 holiday cars passed through Dover: an increase of practically 20 per cent. The Boulogne services were busiest, with Calais beating Ostend for second place by the narrowest of margins. There was record traffic during the August Bank Holiday weekend, when the ships of Britain, France and Belgium maintained a round-the-clock shuttle service. During the peak period of ten days from the Friday before Bank Holiday, British Railways' *Lord Warden* and *Maid of Kent* alone made 128 crossings and carried about 10,000 cars.

Briefly . . . Latest development in connection with the A.A.'s patrol service centre organisation is an experiment in Oxfordshire with the use of roadside telephones which link the caller within seconds, and without any need to dial, to the nearest centre, of which there are now over seventy in operation . . . Useful for car, garage or boat is the latest Bradex first-aid kit containing dressings, gauze, bandages, scissors and tweezers. Price 19s. 11d. . . .

British de Normanville overdrives, now built in Milan under licence from Auto Transmissions, Ltd., of Coventry, have been adopted by the Italian Fiat company . . . "Dolly danglers" come in for special reproach in a new safety booklet—"Road Sense"—published by the R.A.C. It is a lighthearted but none the less effective approach to a serious subject and the cartoons by Stead are first-rate. . . .

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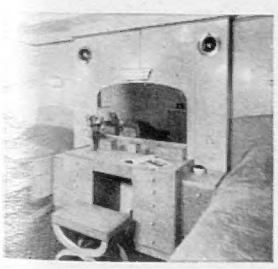

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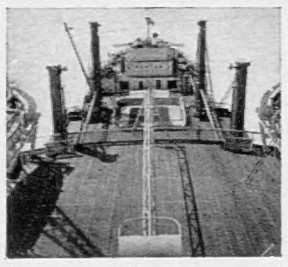

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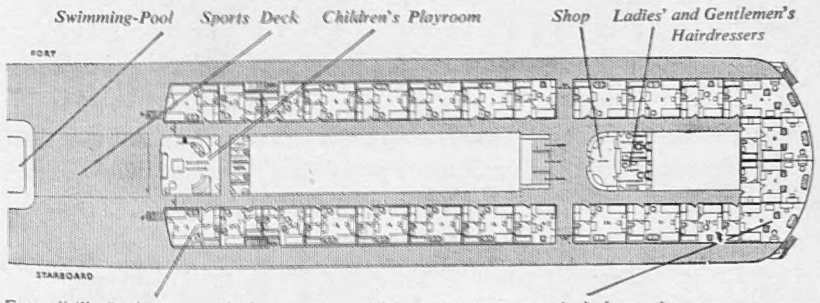

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